





## For Stabilizing Lebanon

## Sarkis Invited by Giscard, Reportedly on Reforms

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 24 (HTT) — Amid reports that France plans to sell \$300 million in arms to Lebanon, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has been invited on an official visit to France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The visit probably will take place in November but the dates remain to be fixed.

After Paris, Mr. Sarkis probably will go to Washington to meet President Carter, sources in Beirut said.

Mr. Sarkis' talks here will concern Lebanon's political future, enabling France to put forward Western views about the reforms needed to stabilize Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

France and the United States, which played active roles in obtaining the current cease-fire, have advocated support for the Lebanese head of state in all their efforts to promote a peace settlement in Lebanon.

The Paris visit will be the first major international venture for Mr. Sarkis, a cautious man, who has answered critics during his two years in office by arguing that the moment for bolder initiatives had not ripened.

A Lebanese diplomat described the Paris meeting as an attempt at "keeping a non-Arab friend, France, in the picture" on Lebanon. The meeting would mark the second step in a peace initiative

that started with the security plan in effect, which was begun after intensive coordination between France, the United States and Saudi Arabia, the source said.

The French arms deal reportedly will include helicopters, tanks and three patrol vessels. It would be designed to increase the firepower of the Lebanese Army, which is rebuilding slowly, over the militia and guerrilla groups.

The arms package reportedly would be paid for largely by Saudi Arabia with French financing.

## Christians Press for Pullouts

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Christian rightist officials today pressed for further Syrian withdrawals from Beirut and its suburbs amid escalating violations of the 17-day cease-fire between Syrian forces and Christian militias.

"Only new security measures can prevent an explosion," said the rightist French-language daily *Le Reveil*, which reflects the views of officials of the Phalange, Lebanon's largest Christian rightist group.

It said these should include "the withdrawal of Syrian troops and their replacement by Sudanese and Lebanese Army units, notably in the southeast suburbs off Sin el Fil, Dikwaneh, Ain el-Rummaneh, Badaro, Talwita and certain regions of the north Metn (mountains east of Beirut)."

A Christian militiaman and a Lebanese girl, both reportedly killed by sniper fire, were brought today to the Hotel Dieu hospital in East Beirut, hospital officials said.



Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, right-center, and his wife, Cho Lin, left-center, enjoy exchanging toasts with Japan's

Premier Takeo Fukuda and his wife as they chat before entering a banquet at which Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda were the hosts.

## For First Time Since 1966

## More Evidence of Change: Chinese Wives on Trips

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (NYT) — In another indication of the gradual relaxation taking place in China's political life, four wives of senior Chinese leaders have accompanied their husbands to Japan this week for the visit of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

It is the first time since 1966, at the start of the cultural revolution, that Chinese women have joined their spouses on a state visit overseas.

Leading the group of four Chinese women is Mr. Teng's wife, Cho Lin, 64, a short, bespectacled woman who was recently made

bead of the important government office in charge of answering letters from Chinese citizens. Mrs. Teng, who can also be called Miss Cho, since Chinese women keep their own names, disappeared in the cultural revolution after her husband was purged as a capitalist-roader.

The last Chinese woman to go abroad on a diplomatic mission with her husband was Wang Kuang-mei, the wife of Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was disgraced in the cultural revolution. One of the charges against her was her extravagance in wearing a pearl necklace and high-heeled shoes during a trip to Indonesia.

## Wives Seldom Seen

In recent years, following Miss Wang's demise, wives of Chinese officials have appeared only very infrequently in public, even at receptions or meetings where the spouses of visiting foreign leaders might be present. This effort to shield the wives of officials, and perhaps the officials themselves, from criticism has been carried to

such lengths that the Chinese press has never disclosed the name or position of the wife of Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

It appears likely that the impetus for a change in this Chinese version of purdah came from Mr. Teng, an avowed pragmatist who is the driving force behind China's current modernization program.

Mr. Teng has been an advocate of number of reforms designed to improve people's lives — to reunite married couples separated by their jobs (a widespread problem in China), to better urban housing, and to raise rapidly the standard of living.

On his departure for Japan Sunday from Peking airport, Mr. Teng was seen off by a grandson and granddaughter who embraced him and shouted "Bye-bye" in Chinese. A Communist newspaper in Hong Kong, *Wen Wei Po*, carried a front-page picture today of Mr. Teng holding the small children, a highly unusual and emotional photograph for a Chinese newspaper.

## Frank U.S.-Soviet Talk

## On Neutron Bomb Move

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question about what happens next awaits the secretary's report to the president.

To separate statements at the conclusion of the talks, both sides said they had been "useful and constructive."

Mr. Gromyko conceded, "We are a little closer than we were in Washington" (at the last meeting), and Mr. Vance responded, "I would agree with him."

Tass said both sides "stated the resolve to bend every effort and bring this important matter to a conclusion so as to ensure the early signing of an agreement."

Heading into yesterday's round, the main issues to be resolved were:

- The kind of limitations to be imposed on the U.S. Cruise missile.
- Details of restricting the types and sizes of new U.S. and Soviet missiles for the duration of the treaty — until 1985.
- The timing for retiring about 250 Soviet bombers and missiles to reach the tentative ceiling of 2,250 such weapons.
- Details of the way the Russians will agree to limit deployment and refueling of their Backfire bomber.

## Modified Rhodesia Plan

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 24 (AP) — A modified version of the British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesia settlement has been circulated to both sides in the dispute, informed sources reported yesterday.

## N.Y. Newspaper Talks Halted

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Talks in the 76-day-old New York newspaper strike were adjourned today after a 22½-hour nonstop bargaining session failed to reach an agreement or even make substantial progress.

"We made a valiant effort, but the talks did not succeed," said labor lawyer Theodore Kheel, who has been supervising the talks between the striking pressmen, the New York Times and the Daily News.

Mr. Kheel said that no date had been set for the resumption of talks but that he was "pretty certain" both sides will meet before the end of the week.

## Vance Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Mr. Vance returned Washington today. He went immediately to the White House.

## Iran-U.S. Talks

## On Arms-Deal

## Cuts Reported

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (AP) — Iran and the United States were reported today to have opened secret talks on drastic cuts in Iranian arms purchases from the United States, including cancellation of a \$1.2 billion aerial spying system which has prompted complaints from the Soviet Union.

The reports also pointed to major cutbacks in arms and other purchases by Iran from Great Britain, West Germany and possibly France.

Caught between recent severe reductions in oil revenues and mounting political pressures, the Iranian government has been reported considering major changes in its financial programs.

Iranian and U.S. officials declined to reveal any details, but Tehran newspapers reported that the secret talks were taking place between Iran's deputy war minister and chief army procurement department head, Lt. Gen. Hassan Toufanian, and U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan, who arrived in Tehran last night.

Since Iran ordered the U.S.-built advance warning airborne control system (AWACS), which was to operate along the Iran-Soviet border, the Soviet Union has issued a series of warnings and protests.

The disclosure that the four wives accompanied their husbands to Japan also served to focus attention on the extent to which spouses of Chinese officials also seem to have good jobs.

In addition to Mr. Teng's wife, the others were:

- The wife of Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ho Li-liang. She is vice-chief of the Foreign Ministry's international treaty department.

- The wife of Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Wang Cheng. She is a deputy chief of the information section of the Foreign Ministry.

- The wife of Liao Cheng-chih, Ching Pu-chun. He is the chairman of China's Society for Friendship with Japan and a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature.

According to knowledgeable Chinese sources, Mr. Teng's wife, Miss Cho, was born into a rich landowner family in Yunnan province in southwest China. Her father accumulated a fortune in the ham business, and as a result her brother was sentenced to life at hard labor during the land-reform movement in 1950, 5000 after the Communists came to power.

## Fukuda to Visit China

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Mr. Fukuda will visit China next year in response to an invitation by Mr. Teng, a Japanese government official said today.

He said Mr. Fukuda hopes to visit Peking next fall if he is re-elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP presidency usually carries with it the premiership.

## Pentagon Says Cruise-Missile Report False

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Pentagon denied today that the Russians have shot down a Cruise missile or a drone simulating such a missile.

"I am denying the assertion . . . that the Soviets have succeeded in a test in shooting down a Cruise missile" or a simulated weapon of that type, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said.

He was commenting on an article in a trade magazine, *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, which said that the Russians had "successfully shot down one of their own drones simulating the flight profile of a U.S. Cruise missile."

The magazine said that a Soviet MIG-25 jet interceptor had "detected, tracked and fired a missile that fused against the target drone flying below 200-foot altitude."

## Eanes to Name Premier Today

LISBON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will name Portugal's sixth post-revolution premier tomorrow in an attempt to end a three-month-long government impasse, the presidential palace announced tonight.

Senior politicians and the news media named Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, a law professor and political independent, and outgoing Premier Alfredo Nogueira da Costa, 55, as the most likely candidates.

Earlier in the day, presidential aides said Gen. Eanes had finished his talks with the deadlocked political parties, after a last round of Friday, and would tell them of his final decision "indirectly, perhaps, by telephone."

## Carter Reveals Package Of Wage-Price Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

sign a statement that they are in compliance with both wage and price standards.

According to a "fact sheet" issued by the White House, increases above the guidelines would "trigger actions by the government."

These actions could include relaxing restrictions on imports or adjusting federally regulated rate or wage levels.

Mr. Carter said that the federal Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has a staff of about 30 persons, will get 100 additional employees and will monitor all collective bargaining contracts and the prices of the top 400 firms in the nation, those with annual sales of more than \$500 million.

"These standards are fair," the president said. "They are standards that everyone can follow. If we do follow them, they will slow prices down — so that wages will not have to chase prices to stay even."

## Hard Choices

Mr. Carter said that cutting the federal deficit and forgoing future federal income tax cuts would require "national austerity" and "hard choices."

"I intend to make those hard choices," Mr. Carter said, adding that he would continue to veto spending measures if necessary to "keep our nation firmly on the path of fiscal restraint."

Mr. Carter said that his limits on federal hiring would mean a reduction of more than 20,000 in the number of permanent federal employees budgeted for this year. However, a rider attached to the recently enacted civil service revision bill requires Mr. Carter to cut the federal workforce by about 30,000 to 40,000 persons.

The president appealed to potential critics of his anti-inflation program to give it careful study before attacking it.

"These proposals, which give us a chance, also deserve a chance," he said. "If, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, you ridicule them, ignore them, pick them apart before they have a chance to work, you will have reduced their chance of succeeding."

Mr. Carter said that his program can work, given time, but will not produce any immediate, dramatic cut in the inflation rate.

"If there is one thing that I am asking of every American tonight, it is to give this plan a chance to work — a chance to work for us," the president said.

## Main Points of Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Here are the main elements of President Carter's anti-inflation program:

- Pay standard: Annual increases in wages and private fringe benefits are not to exceed an average of 7 percent in new wage contracts. Workers earning less than \$4 an hour are exempted.
- Price standard: Individual firms are to limit their price increases over the next year to 0.5 percentage points below the increase during 1976-77.
- Enforcement: The program is described as voluntary but companies with government contracts would have to certify that they are following the standards. The government could open that field to foreign competition or tighten other regulations against offenders.
- Compliance: The Council on Wage and Price Stability will look at prices and wages in 400 major industries to monitor compliance.
- Wage insurance: The president asked Congress for a program of "real wage insurance." Workers who belong to groups that meet the pay standard would get a tax rebate if the rate of inflation exceeds 7 percent.
- Spending: Mr. Carter promises a tight rein on the growth in federal spending and a limit on federal hiring to filling one out of two vacancies.

## Israeli Decision on Treaty Again Delayed by Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who told an Israeli radio reporter today that "there are indications in the document of some sort of linkage. I think it could be changed."

The Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was also briefed on the treaty draft today for three hours. The parliamentary committee proceedings are secret and disclosure of its discussions is a violation of Israeli law.

One of the committee members, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, said after the briefing by Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman that "I'm concerned about two issues — the way the two agreements will be linked and how normalization of relations will be established."

Another member of the Knesset committee, Yehuda Ben Meir, of the National Religious Party — a member of the Begin coalition government — said of the "linkage" controversy: "What's involved here poses great danger to our future in Judea and Samaria." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank favored by Mr. Begin's government.

The linkage dispute, Mr. Ben Meir said, was the "key issue," adding that "what I heard today involves aspects which are definitely negative regarding Judea and Samaria."

The general mood here is hopeful that peace with the largest of Israel's Arab neighbors is at hand, but rather than a buoyant atmosphere the tone is one of waiting expectantly for what a year ago was unthinkable in the tortured Middle East political landscape.

A number of Israeli leaders — reportedly including Mr. Begin — have been peeved at the recent trip here of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. Mr. Saunders made a swing through the Arab states trying to sell the Camp David accord, which strongly bears President Carter's imprimatur. He had little success and his meetings with West Bank officials were regarded here as tepid at best.

West Bank leaders, at least publicly, are denouncing the Camp David accord, claiming that they offer nothing substantive to the Palestinian Arabs.

Besides the coolness of the Arab world, Mr. Saunders was beset by irked Israelis both in and out of Mr. Begin's government because they regarded the U.S. posture on such issues as the fate of Arab East Jerusalem as detrimental to Israel's interests.

## Postal Workers Swell Ranks of French Strikers

PARIS, Oct. 24 (HTT) — Post office workers begin a three-day strike tomorrow, adding to the numerous services already interrupted or paralyzed in France by social unrest, which trade unions warned would get worse unless the government puts an end to its austerity policies.

A selective strike by sanitation workers left garbage uncollected on most Paris streets, postal services are expected to feel the effect of a strike beyond the three days set for the stoppage, and the state-owned television and radio companies offered minimal programs today because of a strike.

Many of France's ports were still paralyzed by a solidarity strike of dockers supporting a strike by sailors protesting hiring policies of French shipping companies.

## Caramanlis in Dublin To Seek Aid on EEC

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived in Ireland today for two days of talks with Prime Minister Jack Lynch.

The two leaders are scheduled to discuss Greece's plan to join the European Economic Community by 1980. Mr. Caramanlis is expected to seek Mr. Lynch's support for a favorable agricultural deal for Greece.

## Explosion in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A Molotov cocktail exploded without damage today in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, government radio reported.

## A Lanvin collection for big men

FOR the first time, a leading couture house has brought out a ready-to-wear collection for men over 6 ft.

Prominent in this new collection are: town suits in small herring-bone weaves

made of an extraordinary mixture of mink and wool (fr 2,280); single-breasted suits in plain brushed flannel (fr 2,060), and, for less formal wear, 3-piece suits in tweed and flannel (fr 2,650). Without forgetting of course, the traditional blazer in navy, black or camel (fr 1,450).



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## Securities Sale Examined

## Jury Said to Probe Lance Deals While U.S. Aide

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — A grand jury has extended its inquiry of the financial affairs of Mr. Lance to include the eight years that he served as President of the budget director, it has learned.

Until Friday, the inquiry was only to have covered Mr. Lance's tangled bank dealings in the years before he came to Washington in January of last year.

Sources close to the case said the grand jury has recently begun to examine what role, if any, Mr. Lance played in a hidden 1977 of securities that had been used as loan collateral.

In addition, the Atlanta-based jury is said to be investigating whether Mr. Lance, while director of the Office of Management Budget, was instrumental in negotiating questionable loans and sales of credit from Georgia to his relatives.

The latest turn in the investigation for Mr. Carter. A month ago Mr. Lance resigned on Sept. 7, 1977. Mr. Carter went out of his to underscore his faith in the city of his longtime friend, in front of onlookers with a lance at his side: "Bert, I am of you."

**Contact Cut Off**

After, since last April 24, Mr. Carter was briefed on the stages of the grand jury in by Deputy Attorney General Min C. Viletti. Mr. Carter has no known contact with Mr. Carter.

At indications that the inquiry was continuing to be a Department official who that the "very active" Lance investigation was continuing to be a Department official, who declined to be identified by name, said that any on whether to seek an indictment was "some weeks off," indicating that it would not come under the Nov. 7 congressional pns.

stressed, however, that the grand jury had no relationship to the pns date, declare, "We don't anything with regard to pns."

least through last June, the jury was focusing on the possible misapplication of bank funds for Lance before he became director, according to an ind source.

ing a computer, the grand jury studied whether large over by Mr. Lance and his rela-

ives had caused the Calhoun (Ga.) National Bank, which Mr. Lance formerly headed, to borrow thousands of dollars a week to maintain its required liquidity.

In a civil complaint last April, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the comptroller of the currency charged that Mr. Lance had acted fraudulently in approving hundreds of thousands of dollars of overdrafts from the Calhoun bank and the Atlanta-based National Bank of Georgia, which he had also headed.

**Began in Early 1970s**

U.S. investigators have determined that some of these overdrafts began in the early 1970s and continued well into 1977 after Mr. Lance had accepted Mr. Carter's appointment.

"We're tracing these things to the end," one source familiar with the inquiry said of the overdrafts and other questionable transactions.

It could not be determined Friday precisely when the investigation began to delve into 1977 developments.

One transaction reportedly being scrutinized by the grand jury is the sale by a Lance associate of securities that Mr. Lance had pledged as collateral for a loan that the Calhoun bank had made to a relative of Mr. Lance.

The SEC, in its court papers last April, said the securities were sold by Lance associate Thomas Mitchell in 1977 without the bank's knowledge.

Mr. Mitchell, who managed Mr. Lance's holdings in a so-called "blind trust" while Mr. Lance was with the government, declined comment Friday on what he told the grand jury about this and other matters.

**Lance Replaced Collateral**

Last December, Mr. Lance was informed of the "missing collateral" by the bank and provided Calhoun with a \$138,000 certificate of deposit to replace it, investigators reported.

Mr. Lance's lawyer, Robert Altman, said Friday that he had "no knowledge of any investigation of Mr. Lance's activities during 1977."

Sources familiar with the grand jury inquiry also said it was unlikely that any tax case would be considered against Mr. Lance for his previously reported use of a bank plane for private travel. They described such a personal benefit as too minor to use as the basis for a tax charge.

**Kentucky Blizzard 9 Months Ago Blamed for Sudden Baby Boom**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22 (AP) — Nine months after a record snowstorm paralyzed the city and forced many people to remain in their homes, Louisville General Hospital is experiencing a different emergency — a blizzard of births.

A hospital spokesman said Friday that emergency procedures were being taken to transfer women in labor to other hospitals in the area. Louisville General has been overflowing with babies for a week, he said. About a week ago, the hospital briefly ran out of bassinets and two babies had to be wrapped in blankets and put on a table in the nursery.

Whether there is a link between the snowstorm, which began the night of Jan. 16, and the baby blizzard is not clear. But there was plenty of speculation about it.

"I got curious and started asking some of the women," said Dr. Dorothy Mitchell, a senior resident in gynecology at Louisville General. "They said they couldn't get to the drugstore to get their birth control pills or to the clinic during a snowstorm."

However, Dr. Shirley Wilkerson, a pediatrics resident, said that there was an unusually high number of premature babies and the storm does not explain that.

Dean Grou, president of Methodist Evangelical Hospital, which also was nearing its baby capacity, said last week, "I'd say it's the snowstorm. I really believe that."

Other area hospitals also reported crowded conditions last week. Dr. Robin Wilcourt, a gynecology instructor at the University of Louisville, said that September and October are normally fruitful harvest times in the baby business. But this year is more fruitful than most, he said.



Relatives and friends wave to freed political prisoners leaving from Havana airport Saturday.

## 47 Ex-Prisoners Released by Castro

## Miami Crowd Cheers Freed Cubans

MIAMI, Oct. 22 (UPI) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba yesterday allowed the first 47 of the thousands of political prisoners he says he has released to fly to the United States. The refugees were welcomed in Miami by thousands of weeping, clapping and cheering Cuban exiles.

Mr. Castro said during a news conference in Havana before the flight departed, "I do this for humanitarian reasons and as a gesture of good will. I hope all the prisoners will be free by the end of the year. I have already liberated 12,000 to 14,000 political prisoners."

The former political prisoners and their families — numbering 81 — landed aboard a chartered Boeing 727 at Miami International Airport. After clearing customs and immigration, they were taken to the Dade County Auditorium in two buses. There were cheers as each former political prisoner stepped off the buses.

The loudest was for Antonio Cuesta Valle, 52. As Tony Cuesta, he helped exiled Cubans infiltrate Cuba to prepare for the aborted Bay of Pigs invasion backed by the CIA in April, 1961. He spent 12 years in Cuban prisons after being caught in an attempted commando raid in 1966, where he was blinded and lost an arm when he detonated a grenade to kill himself while facing capture.

"The most important thing for me to do now that I am free is to work for the release of the people we left behind," he said. "I will dedicate all my resources to getting their release."

Mr. Castro asked how the 47 were selected for the first flight. "Those who had difficulty in getting jobs were given priority to leave first."

The prisoner release came under **Kenton Pleads Not Guilty**

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP) — Lance Kenton, son of band leader Stan Kenton, has pleaded not guilty to two conspiracy charges and one assault charge in connection with a rattlesnake attack on an attorney.

Mr. Kenton, 20, has spent the last 10 years of his life in Synanon Foundation drug center. His co-defendant, Joseph Musico, 28, was arraigned on the same charges and also pleaded not guilty.

The two are charged with placing a rattlesnake, whose rattles had been removed, in the mailbox of Paul Morantz on Oct. 10. Mr. Morantz, 33, spent six days in a hospital recovering from a bite by the snake.

## U.S. Aides Deny Retreat

## Wage-Price Plan Said Within Guide

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP) — The Carter administration denied yesterday that plans for a broad price guideline formula for the new wage-price program the president will announce Tuesday amount to a retreat from the 5.75-percent price guideline officials had been touting earlier.

However, the administration's denial was immediately disputed by organized labor. A key labor official said Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall cited the 5.75-percent figure as the guideline as late as last Thursday.

Moreover, other sources, from representatives of business and labor groups to others who have been briefed by top administration officials in recent weeks, confirmed they came away from these sessions with the clear impression the 5.75-percent guideline was to stay.

The controversy came after The Washington Post reported yesterday that the administration had abandoned the 5.75-percent guideline it had planned for the new wage-price program and substituted a complex formula that officials said would allow prices to rise 6 to 6.5 percent.

## Pegged to Costs

The report said officials now planned simply to ask businesses to hold price increases to half a percentage point below their company's 1976-77 average price boost, with a bigger cutback required if wages slow markedly and less sought from firms with soaring costs.

As described to the Post, companies that face sharp increases in

costs over the year will be allowed to raise prices enough to cover those higher costs, but they would be asked to hold their profit margins steady. By contrast, the 7-percent wage guideline planned earlier would remain intact.

Key administration officials confirmed yesterday the description of the general price guideline was accurate but insisted the shift away from the 5.75-percent guideline they had cited earlier was not an abandonment but merely a "re-interpretation" of the previous rule.

An official asserted the White House never had intended to propose a firm 5.75-percent price guideline but only the more general formula seeking a "deceleration" of price increases from the 1976-77 pace. That formula is the same Mr. Carter has used since last April.

At the same time, however, key officials conceded the administration made no effort to "correct" widespread reports over the past six weeks that the 5.75-percent figure would be the price guideline.

And key administration officials have confirmed the figure on several occasions.

Moreover, the officials said Mr. Carter does not plan to cite the 5.75 percent as his price guideline when he formally announces the wage-price program on Tuesday. They said he will refer instead to a 7-percent limit for wages and the general "deceleration" formula for prices.

## Court in Alaska Upholds Result In Primary Vote

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Alaska Supreme Court has overturned a lower court decision invalidating the state's closely contested August gubernatorial primary elections.

At issue was a decision last week by Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody to throw out the Aug. 22 vote because of six incidents of misconduct by election officials. Judge Moody said the misconduct was unintentional but had cast the outcome of two primary results in doubt.

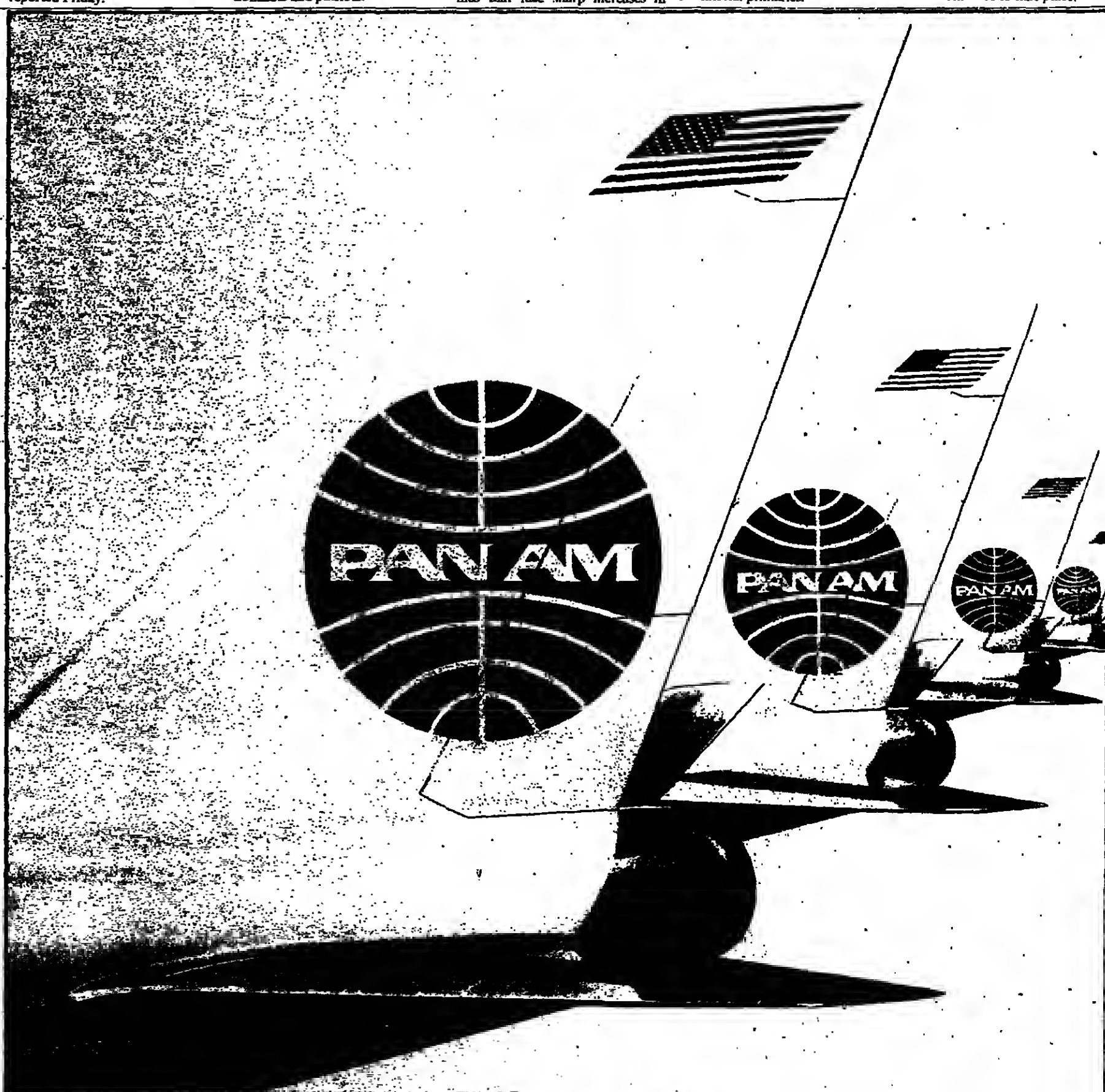
Gov. Jay Hammond edged former Gov. Walter Hickel by 98 votes in the Republican primary, and state Sen. Chaney Croft defeated former state Sen. Ed Merdes by 255 votes in the Democratic race. If the ruling stands, Mr. Hammond would meet Mr. Croft in the general election next month for governor.

Before the high court ruling Friday, a lawyer for Mr. Hickel had indicated that he might appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if the state court upheld the legality of the gubernatorial primaries.

## Mali Condemns 2 After Coup Charges

BAMAKO, Mali, Oct. 22 (AP) — A court handed down death sentences yesterday for Mali's former defense minister and its chief of security after convicting them of plotting a military coup.

Former Defense Minister Lt. Col. Kissa Doukara and ex-Chief of Security Lt. Col. Tioro Bagayoko were among 43 army officers on trial for alleged conspiracy. They were arrested in February. There was no word on when the executions were to take place.



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# U.S. Seems to Be Falling Short of Its Spring Promises to NATO

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT) — "The year of NATO," as it was confidently called by administration officials earlier this year, is drawing to a close with few signs that the United States' performance will match the bright promise of spring.

From the vantage point of Capitol Hill there were good reasons to go slow on some of the programs aimed at raising the defensive military power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. However, cogent reasons appear in Washington, it is clear from the remarks of U.S. and allied officials and officers in Europe that they have been disappointed by the American response.

Washington and the European capitals realized from the start that a sudden spasm of energy by NATO after a decade of neglect could do no more than set the guidelines for a gradual improvement to the West's military position. These guidelines lay down that the defense of Western Europe against a possible Soviet attack rests to a large degree on the rapid transfer by air of three divisions, one armored, and an armored cavalry regiment from the United States to Europe.

Other smaller allied units will land on the continent from Britain and Canada. But in a crisis or a war, the U.S. forces now earmarked for Europe, including at least 40 tactical air squadrons, are regarded as present as the principal available reinforcement for NATO's Central Front, which runs from Denmark to Austria.

## Brigade to Norway

These reinforcements would not be the limit of U.S. involvement. Other units from the Reserve and National Guard would be carried to Europe by sea later.

Moreover, very early in any attack a Marine Corps brigade would be sent to northern Norway to support the greatly outnumbered Norwegian forces there. The capabilities of the Army and Air Force to carry out their reinforcement mission are linked to the number of transport aircraft available. Robert Komer, the Defense Department's

## Suarez Elected As President of Centrist Party

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP) — Spain's Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) yesterday elected Premier Adolfo Suarez its president without negative votes. He was the sole candidate.

The first national convention of UCD endorsed Mr. Suarez's election as head of the party, which has the largest parliamentary representation, with 1,460 votes in favor, 117 blank and 12 void.

The convention favored establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and Spain's entry into NATO.

Among the foreign attendants were former President Eduardo Frei of Chile; Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Italian Senate; Leo Tindemans, the former premier of Belgium; Emilio Colombo, president of the European Parliament; and Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's Conservative Party.

special adviser for NATO, said earlier this year that his first priority was "more airlift."

But Congress balked. The amount appropriated in the 1979 defense budget for what is termed "strategic airlift" was a good deal less than the Defense Department asked.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown asked for \$68.5 million to modify

eight wide-bodied commercial aircraft as the first step in a program that eventually could involve up to 110 civilian planes. The main modifications are installation of a cargo door, strengthening the floor to carry heavy military gear and equipment for a cargo-handling system.

These aircraft, part of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, would be urgently needed in an emergency because,

as both Mr. Brown and Gen. George Brown, until recently chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have warned, the current strategic airlift inventory of 70 C-5s and 234 C-141s would be inadequate for the rapid reinforcement of Europe.

Congress authorized enough to pay for the modification of four aircraft. The Air Force hopes that the 1980 budget will provide for the

building of military modifications into wide-bodied, longer-range civilian aircraft.

Getting the forces to Europe in an emergency is only part of the reinforcement program. Success also would depend on the availability of pre-positioned weapons and other equipment.

Congress, however, reduced the Defense Department's requests for

funding of storage facilities for the Army's weapons and other equipment, for ammunition storage sites, including the "quick reaction sites" near forward units, for Air Force maintenance shops, semi-hardened munitions storage facilities and aircraft protection shelters.

The importance of such facilities is reflected in the emphasis that Army and Air Force officers in Europe place on the security of weapons, ammunition and fuel in the event of war. They are convinced that only hardened or semi-hardened sites could survive an initial Soviet attack by fighter-bombers or missiles.

The congressional rationale for these reductions, as expressed by the Senate Armed Services Committee, was that the United States is shouldering a disproportionate share of costs for NATO construction.

European civilian and military sources admit that this is true. But they also contend that the European allies have contributed significantly to NATO's military infrastructure program and will contribute more in the future as the effect of the 3-percent increase in defense spending, agreed on this year at the NATO summit in Washington, is felt.

## Effects on Europe

They also point out that the congressional cuts will have their greatest effect on the U.S. mission in Europe. Most European and U.S. military planners believe that the first Soviet air and missile attacks would be directed at command and control sites, ammunition and fuel depots and airfields. While the NATO air forces believe they can handle most Soviet air sorties and successfully attack some missile bases, they also realistically concede that some hostile planes or missiles would get through. Only the hardening of sites now will provide the measure of protection sufficient for a coherent ground and air defense, they argue.

Differences on specific weapons systems also exist between the military and some members of Congress. One controversial weapons system is the short-range cruise missile, with either a nuclear or conventional warhead, intended by the Navy for the attack of land targets.

The Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile, built by General Dynamics, has a range of 360 miles. The Navy contends that, mounted in submarines or surface ships, the Tomahawk would be an effective weapon against enemy airfields in Europe with either a conventional or nuclear warhead.

## Workers' Wives Clash in Britain

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 22 (AP) — Wives of striking Ford Motor Co. workers clashed in rival demonstrations yesterday outside the Ford plant here.

About 100 moderates who met to collect signatures calling for a secret ballot to end the four-week strike exchanged insults with about 200 wives supporting the strike. Some women supporting the strike brought along their children, and a mother held a placard which read: "Give up Ford's Daddy won't."

The 57,000 workers at Ford's 23 British plants have rejected an 8-percent wage boost, which the U.S.-owned company offered in defiance of the British government's 5-percent, anti-inflation pay guidelines.

## In Eritrea, Ogaden

## Ethiopians Bugged Down on Two Fronts in Horn

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 22 — After 16 months of fighting and thousands of casualties, Ethiopia has made few significant gains in either of its two wars in the Horn.

In fact, Ethiopia's military position is scarcely more favorable than it was in the middle of last year, before the Soviet Union and Cuba began their huge airlift of supplies and men to Ethiopia. The quick victory both hoped for now seems unobtainable.

Eritrean secessionists have stopped the Ethiopian offensive after some early setbacks and are again inflicting heavy casualties on the government. The rebels say they have killed 10,000 Ethiopians in the last five months. Western analysts believe that the figure is only slightly exaggerated.

Last week guerrillas blew up Ethiopia's biggest army in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and over several weeks they have withstood attack after attack on their stronghold at Karen despite Cuban

combat assistance, diplomatic sources said. Their siege at Asmara continues, although an Ethiopian convoy got through in August, for the first time in a year, and their grip on the population still appears secure.

In the Ogaden region, Ethiopian and Cuban troops have been forced back into the towns, and Somali guerrillas have regained control of the countryside and most roads. Ethiopia has no more influence over the Ogaden than it did before Somalia started — and lost — a conventional war in the region in July of last year.

The apparent military stalemate on both fronts and Ethiopia's unwillingness to negotiate with either side leave the Russians and Cubans with some tough choices to make, particularly in Eritrea, where the rebels are Marxist and are considered, in some parts of Africa, to be a legitimate liberation movement.

So far, Western diplomats here say, Cuba's role in the 17-year-old Eritrean war has been limited to

flying combat missions, manning artillery and doing engineering work, such as rebuilding bridges and roads. But, unless Cuba is willing to endure a long and bloody involvement in Eritrea, it may be forced into playing a more active part, as it did in the Ogaden.

Last month in Addis Ababa, Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who favors a negotiated settlement in Eritrea, reaffirmed his "absolute opposition to any kind of secession." Some observers saw this as a warning to the Eritrean guerrillas, many of whom were trained in Havana.

If Mr. Castro commits the 18,000 troops he has in Ethiopia to the Eritrean conflict, he will pit Marxist against Marxist and almost certainly suffer heavy casualties. If he plays only a limited role, he risks getting bogged down for years in a Vietnam-style conflict. If he refuses to participate at all, and Ethiopia is unable to end the war on its own, then he loses credibility as a revolutionary whose troops can stabilize an African government.

"I've said all along that Havana

and Moscow bought a can of worms in Ethiopia and I'm beginning to look like a prophet," a Western intelligence officer said. "Right now the Russians and Cubans are damned if they do and damned if they don't."

"All that they've poured into Ethiopia hasn't changed much at all. Ethiopia's still fighting the same two wars it has been fighting for years, and its military situation is just about the same as before the Russians and Cubans came."

Ethiopia turned its military attention to its northern province of Eritrea last June after its troops, backed by \$1 billion in Soviet arms, defeated Somali regulars who had invaded the Ogaden to exercise a territorial claim. With their defeat, the Ogaden war reverted to the guerrilla conflict that has dragged on there for 400 years.

The Ethiopian forces enjoyed some early success in Eritrea, where the guerrillas command almost total allegiance from the 3.4 million inhabitants. The lowland towns fell quickly, the siege at Asmara was temporarily and partly broken. But the government forces lost their momentum as they tried to push into the highlands and the rugged mountains beyond, an area that gives the well-disciplined and well-trained guerrillas a clear advantage.

The Eritrean secessionists — who say they are willing to negotiate with Ethiopia without preconditions — are fighting for independence, claiming that their country was hijacked at gunpoint. Eritrea was once an Italian colony, then a British mandate, and finally, under a 1952 UN resolution, a federation with Ethiopia. In 1962, under the machine guns of the Ethiopian army, the Eritrean Assembly voted to end its autonomy, and Eritrea was fully integrated with Ethiopia as its 14th province.

Despite the uncertain military situation, Soviet involvement with Ethiopia has not been without dividends. Ethiopia's strong man, Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, is intent on turning the ancient empire into Africa's first authentic Communist state, and last month he made an unexpected and bitter attack on China, with which Ethiopia had maintained cordial relations.

The Soviet Union has firmly established its presence in the Horn and, with 1,000 advisers in Ethiopia, plays an influential role in the affairs of the Addis Ababa government.

With Soviet help, Col. Mengistu has been recognized as one of Africa's most radical leaders and his armed forces are now the largest in black Africa. Col. Mengistu talks of employing them, like the Cubans, "to rally alongside the exploited and progressive peoples of the world."

That moment, however, seems a long way off. Until he can settle the Ogaden and Eritrean conflicts, his armed forces will have enough to do at home and the Ethiopian people will have little to look forward to except the bleak prospect of more warfare.

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## Mikoyan Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

was ousted, and although Mr. Mikoyan did not work for his downfall, he voted with the majority.

It was Mr. Mikoyan the mentor who escorted his old friend back to Moscow from the Black Sea resort where Khrushchev was vacationing when he heard the news of his ouster.

Although the new ruling troika of Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Nikolai Podgorniy showed respect for the aging veteran, Mr. Mikoyan stepped down as president less than two years later, in December, 1965, citing ill health.

Little is known about his personal life, in keeping with the usual secrecy over the private affairs of Kremlin leaders. He had five sons, one of whom was reportedly killed during World War I.

In 1971 Mr. Mikoyan told a Western writer that he had contemplated suicide during the purge years of the 1930s and that he was positive he "was about to be executed" shortly before Stalin's death.

Enver Hoxha, the hard-line Communist boss of Albania, has insisted that both Mr. Mikoyan and Khrushchev admitted to him they had plotted at one time to kill Stalin.

Mr. Mikoyan's death leaves only Vyacheslav Molotov, 88, and Lazar Kaganovich, 84, still alive of the old prominent Bolsheviks who served in Stalin's Politburo.

## Dutch Aide in S. Korea

SEOUL, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Dutch Foreign Minister Christoff Van Der Kleau arrived here today for a four-day visit to discuss mutual concerns with South Korean leaders. The minister, who was accompanied by eight aides, will meet with top Korean officials to discuss various issues, with emphasis on economic matters.

## Progress on Cyprus Forecast

## U.S. Backs Greece's Return to NATO

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher ended two days of talks yesterday with Greek leaders during which he pledged U.S. support for Greece's return to NATO membership in the Atlantic Alliance and predicted progress toward a Cyprus settlement in the next four to five months.

Mr. Christopher's visit occurred at a time when relations between Athens and Washington were cooling in the aftermath of the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey. The visit was seen as an attempt to reassure the Greeks that, while Washington wants to improve its relations with Turkey, it will not do it at Greece's expense.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit said that the United States opposed the use of force to settle disputes in the eastern Mediterranean and pledged to maintain the military balance in the region. Both assurances were welcomed by the Greeks, whose armed forces are much smaller than those of Turkey.

During the talks, the U.S. representatives pledged also to support a Cyprus solution through the UN and said both Greek and Turkish Cypriots had softened their positions recently so that negotiations between the two sides might be expected in the next six months. But the subject that dominated the talks was the re-entry of Greece as a full member of NATO. According to participants, the Greeks warned Mr. Christopher that if Turkey is allowed to hinder Greece's return to the military wing

of NATO they would be forced to withdraw completely from the alliance and close down all U.S. bases in Greece.

Mr. Christopher reportedly assured the Greeks that in the NATO talks now being held in Brussels, Washington would press for an understanding to be reached by the end of the year, making possible Greece's return to the alliance on terms acceptable to Athens.

Greece sharply reduced its participation in NATO's joint military command in 1974 in anger over the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and NATO's failure to do anything to block it. In June, Greece submitted a set of proposals for rejoining the alliance under a "special relationship."

## Avid Germanic Invaders Besiege Strasbourg Again

By Joseph Fitchett

STRASBOURG, Oct. 22 (UHT) — The Bridge of Europe, spanning the Rhine River here between Germany and France, was jammed during the weekend as usual with cars and tourist buses ferrying German shoppers for buying binges.

With the Deutsche mark riding high against the franc, German customers find nearby Alsace a bargain paradise, where food and clothing can be obtained at savings up to 40 percent on some items.

In recent months, German "weekend economic invasions," as a local journalist described it, have

become a regular event in this cathedral city in eastern France. Similar local border booms have been reported in other French frontier towns adjoining Germany and Switzerland.

Supermarket parking lots and suburban shopping centers here were packed with German buyers, many with German license plates. Buses of German tourists thronged the city center to patronize the specialty stores for luxuries from wines to fur coats, furniture and furs.

In a well-stocked butcher shop, long lines of German customers waited at each counter, then moved to a separate cash register, operated on weekends, for payment in Deutsche marks. Restaurants filled up with German customers washing down onion tarte and grain-fed poultry with cloudy Alsatian grey wine. Swiss occupants of a heavily laden car leaving a supermarket said they had brought the children of their neighbors with them to forestall any questions from customs about their duty-free quota.

## Statistics Unavailable

While statistics about Strasbourg's income from this cross-border business were not available from city officials, local shopkeepers said it has protected local prosperity amid depressed economic conditions in eastern France's industry.

The satisfaction of the merchants was not universally shared in Strasbourg. A Frenchman grumbled that local residents were crowded out of the best shops on Sundays to make room for Germans. Despite official denials, the weekly German influx has boosted local inflation, according to a Strasbourg housewife, who contended that shoes and meat were significantly cheaper in French towns 50 miles away.

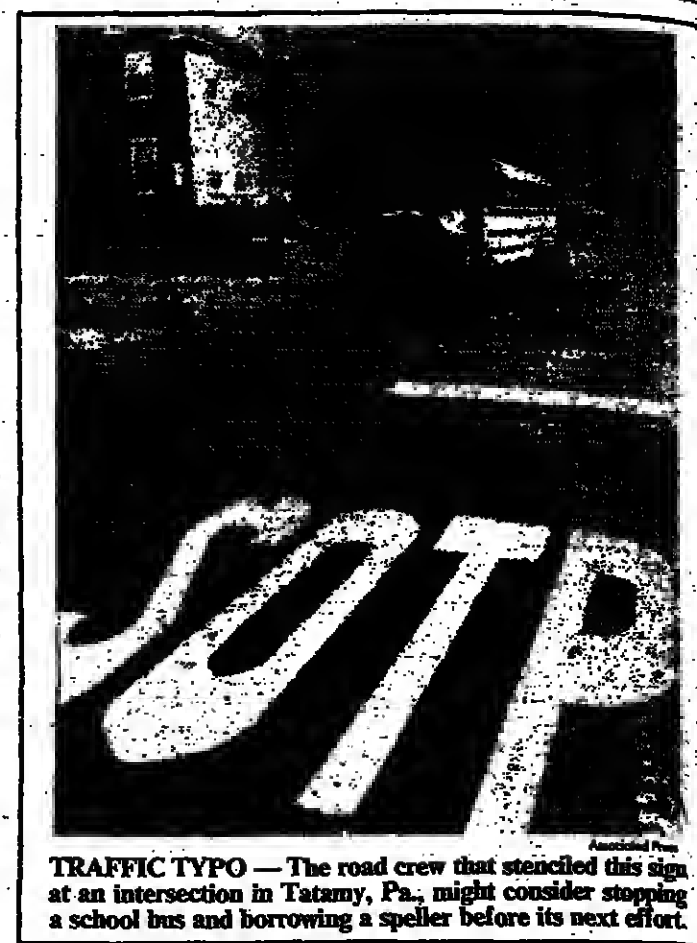
As German spending, spurred by the mark's climb, has expanded here, French earnings inside Germany have declined. The number of local Frenchmen working in German factories has been nearly halved to about 23,000 due to recent shutdowns of German enterprises hit by the economic crisis.

German purchasing power appeared destined to become even more conspicuous if the mark gains strength prior to the planned starting date in January of a new European monetary system, a local expert predicted.

## Cambodia Floods Hit 10% of Rice Crop

BANGKOK, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Floods have destroyed about 10 percent of Cambodia's vital rice crop. Radio Phnom Penh said today.

The official broadcast, monitored here, gave the first figures released by the Cambodian government so far and said peasants had replanted the destroyed crops.



TRAFFIC TYPO — The road crew that stenciled this sign at an intersection in Tatamy, Pa., might consider stopping a school bus and borrowing a speller before its next effort.

## White House Asks Review Of Carter's Income Taxes

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The White House has called on tax officials in Atlanta and Sumter County, Ga., to review alleged discrepancies in property valuations used to compute President Carter's federal and local taxes in 1975 and 1976.

A claim that the use of different figures to calculate the two sets of taxes saved Mr. Carter at least \$8,000 "raises legitimate questions to which we do not yet have answers," Rex Granum, deputy White House press secretary, said Friday as he announced the request for a review by Georgia officials.

"The president will, of course, abide by his findings," said Mr. Granum, who fended off most questions about details of the charge, which was made Thursday night by the ABC television network.

The allegation is based on federal income tax returns made public by the White House and on declarations filed with the Sumter County clerk. ABC said they show that a peanut sheller bought in 1975 for the Carter peanut warehouse in Plains, Ga., was valued at \$695,000 when it was written off for a federal investment tax credit but was valued for local taxes at \$375,000.

In 1976, the network said, a peanut loader written off for \$367,000 on the federal return was listed at \$50,000 for property tax purposes. The network's assumption that the discrepancy meant either a saving for Mr. Carter of \$8,000 in local taxes or of \$36,000 in federal income taxes was questioned in Sumter County, where property tax valuations are held down by state law and local practice.

Russell Thomas Jr., chairman of the Georgia board of county assessors, called the president's record of compliance with the local tax code "very good" and said he saw nothing surprising in the different figures used in the two sets of calculations.

In the first place, he said, Georgia property tax assessments are fixed by state law at 40 percent of fair market value. The same law specifies that assessments be updated yearly, but continued, but it has not proved feasible in Sumter County, where taxes are currently being collected on the basis of an appraisal conducted in 1970-71.

New property added to the rolls is listed for tax purposes at figure that reflects 1970-71 value rather than at cost, Mr. Thomas said. This policy, applicable to machinery as well as to real estate, means that the tax valuation of new property is fixed at the same level as comparable real estate equipment already on the tax roll. This also means that assessments on new equipment are substantially less than actual cost.

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## Somalia Frees 2,831 Inmates

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. (UPI) — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre has issued general amnesty which will free 2,831 persons from prison, the national news agency reported today.

The report said that the act affected people "detained on different charges." It did not elaborate.

The agency said that Mr. Siad Barre acted in connection with the ninth anniversary of military rule in Somalia, which was celebrated with a parade yesterday. The announcement did not indicate whether the amnesty would apply to almost 100 officers and men who were found guilty of trying to overthrow Mr. Siad Barre in April, 1976, after Somalia's withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region defeat. Seventeen of the convicted were sentenced to death.

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## Twice as Productive as Others in Russia

## Estonian Collective: Model of Efficiency

By Kevin Klose

PAIDE, U.S.S.R., Oct. 22 (UPI) — This is a low-lying land of bog, pond and moss, where the Baltic plain runs down to the cold northern sea. Teutonic knights, Danes, Swedes, Nazis and Russians have fought and died to control the soil, but few permanent marks of their conquests remain.

Just east of the most visible and enduring sign of endless human toil are large stone piles in the middle of fields, piles built through the years as peasants plucked rocks from their furrows to raise grain and hay to feed herd and family.

Soviet collectivization of individual farms began here in Estonia after World War II. It met stiff resistance from the Estonians but now is complete. A recent tour of one of the farms, near this provincial city 60 miles southeast of Tallinn, the capital, gave a glimpse of what the Russians extol as the better way of doing things.

The "Ninth of May" collective, named for the date of the Nazi capitulation in 1945, was founded 30 years ago and combines nine small collective farms totaling 24,700 acres, of which 12,000 are under cultivation. Millions of rubles have been invested in the farm, and the snug cowbarns and comfortable four- and five-room cottages of some of the *kolkhoz*niks are reason enough for the officials to want to show the farm off to foreign journalists.

According to Endel Leiberg, the collective farm director, "there were no tractors, no machinery of any kind, no electricity" when the collective was formed. Now there are 120 tractors, enough harvesters and 60 trucks available for the farm. "There are half as many people as 30 years ago, but we produce four times as much," he said.

## 1,200 on Farm

Twelve hundred persons live on the farm, including 700 collective members, 400 of whom are counted as workers. Ninety-nine percent of the families are Estonian. "There is one Russian family and their children speak Estonian," said Mr. Leiberg, who is Estonian. There are 100 private houses and three apartment buildings for the families. A family that amasses 4,000 rubles (\$5,500) can apply for a private house.

Lambit Yoelsalu, a truck driver and Communist Party member, with a 3,500-ruble downpayment, pays a monthly "mortgage" of 33 rubles for his five-room house. He and his wife, Elve, have a combined income of 400 rubles a month. Mr. Yoelsalu is one of 50 Communist Party members on the farm, and officials said that they are not given any preference in housing.

Mr. Leiberg's wife, Helga, runs the farm school, comprised of eight

grades and 161 children. Of 17 pupils who finished the eighth grade, 11 went on to secondary schools. Estonia requires 11 years of public schooling for most children, as opposed to 10 years elsewhere in the European part of the Soviet Union. Of those who go to secondary school, about 19 percent go on to a higher institution of learning. Mrs. Leiberg said she is happy with that average. Instruction is in Estonian, and Russian is taught as a second language.

Crop, milk and meat yields cited by the farm officials indicate that the "Ninth of May" collective is about twice as productive as collectives in European Russia. "Maybe we work harder," said Mr. Leiberg.

In Tallinn recently, a group of chiefs of traffic police from the Soviet Union and several East-bloc countries gathered in the 15th century city hall to hear a concert given in their honor by a 13-member group that specializes in medieval and Renaissance religious and court music.

The policemen listened intently and applauded the performance by the group of men, who wore tight, brocade tunics and lace-trimmed shirts. That Tallinn officials would schedule such a concert for such an audience says something about the drive for culture in the city.

The state-supported group, "Hortus Musicus," according to its leader, Andres Mustonen, found most of their music in the Lenin Library. The concert that night included 15th and 16th century Italian court music, as well as choral music from the Mass that included the Pater Noster and the Agnus Dei. Their instruments included harpsichord, sackbut, viola da gamba, and several recorders.

Hortus Musicus means "garden of music" in Latin. Mr. Mustonen said he chose the name because of its traditional meaning and richness. The group has toured the Soviet Union for the last four years and has made five records. He said interest in Renaissance and baroque music is growing among the nation's youth.

"We like the spirit of music of the Renaissance, which is especially good for people of our time, because there is a tension and clarity in it which does not coincide with 20th century music," Mr. Mustonen said.

That such a group should be based in Tallinn, with its medieval walls and European tradition as a Hanseatic League city, seemed particularly appropriate.

City officials have spent more than 50 million rubles and have set aside an equal sum to restore and rebuild the old town of Tallinn. It

consists of an area of 90 acres surrounded by the remains of two medieval walls and containing several hundred buildings that date from the Middle Ages. They hope to complete the restoration in time for the Olympic yachting races, which will be held here in 1980.

A huge seaside yacht center is being built near Pirita, and the usual Soviet exhibition of economic achievement is filled with well-designed Olympic souvenirs, from yachtsmen's nylon windbreakers to cocktail coasters. But few of the souvenirs can be found in local shops. It is said that they are being stockpiled for 1980.

Each summer here for the last few years, a handful of Estonians has quietly worked on the oral history of one of this republic's most sensitive periods — the years between 1920 and 1940 when Estonia was internationally recognized as an independent, sovereign country. Their work will never be officially published or recognized, however, since it varies with official Soviet histories of the time.

The Soviet version is that Estonia voluntarily joined the Soviet Union in a successful workers' uprising in 1917-19, but that reactionary nobility and bourgeoisie, stiffened by British naval units and volunteers from Western nations, installed a reactionary bourgeois government that kept power through 1940. The Soviet occupation and annexation of Estonia in 1940 is considered as the restoration of legitimate Soviet power.

Although imperial Russia ruled Estonia from the early 1700s in 1917, by the late 1930s only about 8 percent of the population was Russian. Since 1940, this has changed radically. The Russian population now makes up 32 percent of the country — 43 percent in Tallinn — and is climbing.

One reason is Estonia's higher living standards. Another is that the Russians seem more willing to take unpleasant jobs, such as oil-shale mining in large open-pit mines near Narva in eastern Estonia. The oil is distilled and burned at pit-head electric stations. It produces a substantial part of Estonia's electricity and allows the tiny republic to export electricity.

"Russians are expanding along the Narva-Tallinn railroad. It's like in America," an Estonian said. "It's the railroad versus the Indians."

## Caramanlis in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece arrived here yesterday for a brief visit as part of a European trip.



OOPS — Harvey Milk, San Francisco's city supervisor, was demonstrating how residents could comply with the city's new ordinance requiring pet owners to clean up after their animals when he accidentally stepped in a patch of the real thing that had been deposited on grass by passing pooch.

## Flight Attendants Join Blind in Fight for Canes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The Association of Flight Attendants and the National Federation of the Blind have joined forces to fight a federal regulation that makes blind airline passengers give up their white canes.

"Every day flight attendants must face the justified anger of blind passengers who don't want to give up their main source of mobility and self-reliance," said Patricia Robertson, president of the stewardesses' group.

At a news conference on Friday, the two groups challenged a Federal Aviation Administration regulation.

## 2 Filipino Soldiers Kill 6, Are Slain

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Two soldiers in separate military camps killed six persons and wounded six others before they were shot to death, military authorities reported today.

Both incidents occurred Tuesday on Jolo Island 600 miles south of Manila, authorities said.

tion that classifies the white canes as carry-on luggage and requires them to be stowed elsewhere in the airplane to eliminate the risk that they could be tossed around the cabin in an emergency.

Blind people say that the white cane is their tool of independence and confidence as well as a guidance aide. Without it, they say, they have to wait for assistance from others.

## Worry About Emergencies

They worry, too, that in an emergency on an airplane they would have to wait for help from flight attendants to get off.

"The Federal Aviation Administration must recognize that the blind have a right to safe air travel just as any other passenger has that right," said James Gashen, chief of the Washington office of the National Federation of the Blind.

The federation is suing the FAA on the issue in federal court here. Miss Robertson said her association planned to file a "friend of the court" brief supporting the federation's suit.

Los Angeles Times

## Imprisonment Is Believed a 1st

## U.S. Woman Is Jailed For Nonsupport

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Oct. 22 — Maria de Jesus Almendarez was led off in tears to Harris County Jail, probably the first woman imprisoned for refusing to make child-support payments to a former husband.

[United Press International reported that Mrs. Almendarez was released yesterday after her common-law husband paid \$150 of the \$1,068 she owed. She said that she would try to continue making payments as long as she was allowed in jail since Thursday.] "She said she'd never pay a penny in a million years," said Don Emerson, attorney for the county's child support enforcement union. "As far as I can tell, this is the first woman ever jailed for nonsupport of her children," he said.

Mrs. Almendarez, 39, was divorced in February of last year and was ordered to pay \$12 a week to help support her two sons, aged 15 and 16, who live with her crippled and indigent ex-husband. The Almendarezs have not lived together for 14 years. She lives in nearby Richmond, Texas, with her common-law husband, Leandro Ortiz, their five children and three of her brother's children, for whom she receives no support.

Although she and Mr. Ortiz own and operate a small grocery, they claimed in testimony that they have a combined income of only \$10,000 a year.

"She just dumped them [the children] back on him in 1975," Judge Stewart said. "and she hasn't visited them or given them birthday presents since then."

"I have to stand on my principles in this, even if I could get the money for the payment," said Mrs. Almendarez, who claims that her ex-husband is capable of working and could support their two sons. "It just kind of makes me sad because my children back home in Richmond need me," she said. "They don't understand why their mother has to stay in jail."

## \$116 a Month

Mr. Almendarez's only income is \$116 a month that he receives from the welfare department. Judge Stewart said that the welfare department claims Mr. Almendarez, 53, is unable to find even a desk job because of his lack of education. He once worked for a local newspaper as a copy boy, a spokesman said, but was "released because of a handicap and family problems."

James Manak of the National Association of District Attorneys in Chicago said that it was the only

case he knows of in which a woman had gone to jail for refusing to pay child support. "Lots of women are ordered to pay and some don't, of course, but I've never heard of any actually going to jail," Mr. Manak said.

Los Angeles Times

## Strikes Cut Off Fuel and Drugs

## For Iranians

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP) — Thousands of motorists unable to buy gasoline in Iran abandoned their cars yesterday when oil-truck drivers joined civil servants who are on strike for more pay.

Service stations in Tehran, with a population of 4.3 million and an estimated 1.2 million autos, quickly ran short of fuel. A spokesman for the national oil company said the strike would not affect exports.

Newspapers also reported that several thousand opium addicts protested a lack of drugs in several cities yesterday. Under Iran's narcotics control law, addicts aged over 60 are allowed to buy a ration of drugs from government-controlled stores, but the stores have been closed by the strike of civil servants.

## 5 Die in Negev Bus Fall

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (UPI) — A bus plunged yesterday from a cliff in the Negev Desert, killing five workers on a holiday tour and injuring 37.

## Ex-Husband Paid Regularly

"I do think it's possible that she could pay this amount," said State District Judge Wells Stewart, who found Mrs. Almendarez in contempt of court on Thursday and remanded her to custody. "This is a mom and pop store, you know, and people will skim \$5 or \$10 there that isn't reported. After all, this is only \$6 per child per week, and back in 1965 I ordered her husband to pay \$15 per week support. He had a track record of never missing a payment."

## U.S., China Plan A Student Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The National Science Foundation has announced an agreement between the United States and China for the exchange of about 700 Chinese and 60 U.S. scholars by next year.

The exchanges will involve students, scientists and scholars, with the Chinese expressing particular interest in science and technology. The U.S. delegation will focus on social sciences and the humanities. The Americans will receive U.S. financing.

## The typical Swiss.



The typical Swiss is a Frenchman, a Rhaeto-Roman, a German, and an Italian. Or a combination. In western Switzerland it's the French TV broadcasts you get, in German Switzerland the German or Austrian programs, and in the Ticino the Italian.

The typical Swiss enjoys French, Italian, and Swiss food. He speaks German or French or Italian or Rhaeto-Romanic.

He likes to play bocce, boule, or to bowl. He likes to read Paris Match, Stern, or Oggi.

He takes his holidays on Lake Geneva (the Riviera of Switzerland), in Ascona (the Capri of Switzerland), or in the Jura (the Black Forest of Switzerland).

Has a Swiss nothing of his own? Is he a weathercock, a jack-of-all-cultures?

No, but the history of Switzerland has

taught the Swiss to look out across frontiers, and has taught various races to get along together.

What Switzerland has is not tradition but traditions.

The world does not end with the front doorstep. Perhaps that may do something to explain why Swissair today flies to 93 destinations the world over, and why it feels as much at home in the Far East as

in Africa, in South America as in Eastern Europe, in North America as in the Middle East.

And perhaps it does something to explain why passengers of all nations feel a bit at home with Swissair.

Willkommen an Bord. Soyez les bienvenus à bord. Benvenuto a bordo. Saját bányáidat nos avión. In a word, welcome aboard.





## The Line Outside the CAB

The line that started to form Thursday morning outside the Civil Aeronautics Board is quite unlike the lines we are all familiar with at airports and ticket offices. This one is not intended for passengers. It is a line, filled by representatives of almost all the airlines, to determine the order in which they will file papers in the scramble for routes — and, of course, for passengers and profits — that will begin when President Carter signs the new deregulation legislation. He's expected to do so Wednesday.

The new law will open up for grabs hundreds of air routes all over the United States. In most instances, they will go to the first airline asking for them. In most instances, they involve routes on which there is little or no competition or no regular air service. Other provisions of the law will make it easier for airlines to drop routes they no longer want, to lower or raise their fares, to merge with other airlines, and even to steal routes on which other airlines are now providing limited service.

Only the individual airlines know what documents those 20 or so representatives are waiting to file. But the fact that the line began to form at least seven days before the first document can be filed demonstrates the importance the airlines are placing on this

event. The people spending the weekend on Connecticut Avenue may be filing applications that will change the whole route structure of the airline industry almost overnight.

So far, all the commentary about what deregulation would mean in terms of routes and air services has been based on theory. The documents to be filed after Mr. Carter signs the new legislation will translate that theory into actions. The result will be interesting, if not decisive, for efforts to deregulate other industries. If the airlines leap at this opportunity to test themselves in a competitive marketplace, as the line suggests they will, and if passengers come out winners through lower fares and better service, as the theory says they should, then the impetus for Congress to lower the barriers in other highly regulated industries will be great.

Next on the list should be the Interstate Commerce Commission and the trucking industry. If competition is good for the airlines, it ought to be even better for the truckers, who now operate in an environment that fosters trips without cargo. It will be a much harder battle to deregulate the trucks. We look forward to the day when the line of people seeking the opportunities that competition brings is in front of the ICC.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Resignation in Turin

Terrorism inflicts many kinds of burden on a society. There is an illustration of that truth in the melancholy circumstances under which Arrigo Levi, the editor of La Stampa of Turin, is leaving his newspaper. Italy's better papers are currently being produced under conditions that amount to siege. The gunmen of the ultraleft have made a special target of people in the news business, and it takes extraordinary courage to keep printing the kind of reporting and commentary that offends the terrorists.

For some time Mr. Levi has worn a bullet-proof vest as a matter of course. He moves around his city under police guard. A year ago his deputy editor was shot to death by four young men. Turin has been a center of political violence in recent years, and perhaps La Stampa attracts more attention from the radicals than most papers because its owner is Fiat, the automobile company. The strain of living and working under those conditions wears people down. After five years of it, Mr. Levi has resigned and intends to live in London for the coming year.

The terrorists' gunplay is highly selective,

and its effects are rarely visible to the eye of a casual visitor to Italy. But two people have been killed this month alone — a magistrate and an expert on medical evidence. The victims in these murders are always connected one way or another with democratic political life, or the administration of justice, or industry.

The Red Brigades tried to destroy the Italian political system last spring when they kidnapped and killed Aldo Moro. But the same government remains in power. The courts continue to try to convict terrorists. The newspapers continue to publish denunciations of them. The effects of this long series of political assassinations has been far less than you might reasonably have expected. But they have produced an atmosphere of menace in which it requires a continuous display of fortitude for people in many kinds of jobs to meet the normal responsibilities of daily life. That exertion imposes an immeasurable cost on civilized life, and one conspicuous indication of it is the departure of Mr. Levi.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Environment and Third World

The ongoing worldwide process of exterminating numerous animal and vegetable species has been causing concern on moral grounds for some years. It is a process that also causes economic damage at a time when much of the world's population is living in poverty.

There are four main reasons for protecting the environment — ethical, aesthetic, scientific and economic — and most conservationists have hitherto based themselves on the moral ground, questioning whether mankind has any right to exterminate other species.

The developing countries, on the other hand, have to cope with pressing economic problems and their governments are therefore apt to give short-term gains priority over long-term conservation. Yet with all due understanding for this attitude, it is astonishing and frightening how little realization there is of how much the future of the world depends on the comparatively few plant and animal species that still remain.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### Knocking on the Door

The Italian Senate's Commission for Constitutional Affairs will examine the proposed electoral laws for the European Parliament (why it took so long to get around to it is something we cannot understand). The principle of direct representation seems safe, at least for the time being. To each of the nine constituencies, into which the Italian republic has been divided, each party will present its own list, thereby giving the electors the right to choose the names that suit them best, as in national elections. But the number of seats at Italy's disposal in the European Parliament is only 81, and not about 1,000 as in the Italian Parliament. Hence, the minimum number of votes needed to secure a seat is not 30,000 or 40,000, but 500,000, or 600,000. This is a disaster for the smaller parties because none of them can collect so many votes in any of the constituencies.

That is why we allow ourselves to put for-

ward some modest proposals to the Italian Liberal Party, which has always been the most receptive to certain proposals. It has nothing to lose in these elections. It can win one seat at the most with a quota of 500,000 or 600,000 votes by putting together the remnants of all nine districts. It might as well give up its own name and become head of a list of independents and present it in all the constituencies with the lineup of names of international repute: from Gianni Agnelli to Alfredo Diana, from Guido Carli to Riccardo Ossola and Giuseppe Petrilli (if he doesn't join up with the Christian Democrats), names which in fact have not gained their reputation through their well-recognized skills in handling European matters.

This type of counter-list would have given the country a chance to make a clear statement of its irritation with a political class that is trying once again to impose its own choices on the electors. Such an initiative would in fact restore its real meaning to this election, a meaning which it surely possesses in other countries: The members of the European Parliament should be the representatives of the nation and not delegates of the parties.

— From the Giornale Nuovo (Lugano, Switzerland).

#### Rhodesia Plan

The latest Anglo-American peace program to be produced still calls for a conference as the first aim and still puts provisions for free and fair elections in Rhodesia above the achievement of a cease-fire. To make any sense, both the order and the priorities must surely be reversed.

International peacekeeping forces have been introduced at many of the world's flashpoints simply as military buffers to keep rival armies apart. Formidable though the operation would be, it is time it was also attempted along Rhodesian frontiers, as the necessary precondition for any negotiations.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 23, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York World commented in an editorial: "The acquittal of the man charged with killing the journalist Gonzales is equivalent to a declaration that hereafter a free press is impossible in South Carolina, and that anyone who criticizes a public official may with impunity be slain in cold blood. The jury which set free the cowardly politician who shot Mr. Gonzales must be taken as an authoritative exponent of Carolina justice. The acquittal is a conviction of Carolina as a barbarous commonwealth, a disgrace to American civilization."

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1928

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The U.S. Marines who have been hunting Nicaraguan rebels in the northern part of this country by airplane and on foot have announced considerable success in the current year's campaign. The chief rebel, Gen. Sandino, has not been sighted in six months. Marine headquarters declared: "The disposition of our troops and lines of containment are such that, even though small raids may occur, the outlaws can neither accomplish any results of major importance nor prevent the successful holding of the election in November."



'He Left All His Money to John. Mary Gets His Gold Fillings.'

## Teddy Is 'Remembering' Fritz

By David S. Broder

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — It was one of those Irish throwaway lines, a joke that may have been what the youths of my time called "kidding on the square." "I remember when Fritz [Mondale] came to the Senate," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., told a Democratic fund-raiser here the other night. "Hubert said to me, 'He's a nice, bright young fellow. Give him a hand. So I helped him along, and suddenly there he is' — and Kennedy pointed skyward — "high up on the ladder of success, looking down at me."

It got the laugh Kennedy expected from the vice president's home-state friends, and he immediately took the edge off the line by adding that "President Carter showed his good judgment in selecting Fritz as his running mate."

But it was not altogether fitting. For in a way that both these able, ambitious young men recognize, they are not only admirers of each other, but potential rivals. Kennedy's friends are divided in their guesses about whether he might, under some circumstances, challenge Jimmy Carter in 1980. But few of them think he would give up without a fight and let Mondale take over the presidential nomination (and a possible eight-year lease on the White House) in 1984.

Kennedy is 46 now — four years Mondale's junior. But no one who knows him expects him to defer his presidential ambitions until he is 60 — which is what he would be at the end of two Mondale terms.

The immediate beneficiary of this distant and well-disciplined rivalry is the Democratic Party, whose candidates this year are getting good campaign service from both Mondale and Kennedy.

Both men are pros. Both are good drawing cards. And both are much in demand. Mondale has been on the road for weeks, but Kennedy is in gear now that Congress has finished — and is not at all loath to point up his availability. "I'm delighted to be in Minnesota," he told the banquet crowd the other night. "And not just because you've got 10 electoral votes."

"When they were looking for a speaker for this dinner [a fund-raiser for Sen. Wendell Anderson's re-election campaign], the Democratic National Committee said, 'You can have President Carter for \$1,000 a person. You can get old Fritz for \$500. But why don't you take Kennedy? He'll only cost you \$100.' So," he told the laughing guests, "I've already saved you a lot of money."

Mondale and Kennedy are the most effective advocates of traditional Democratic liberalism abroad in the land. Both of them are at their best in the union halls, the blue-collar cities and with the ethnic and minority voters who made up the old Roosevelt coalition.

And both of them — in this year of Proposition 13 — defend the legitimacy of the Democratic heritage. Mondale quotes John F. Kennedy more than he does Jimmy

Carter. Kennedy quotes Hubert H. Humphrey more than he does anyone else.

There are, of course, subtle differences in their speeches, dictated by their differing political responsibilities. Kennedy plugs the local candidate — and also his pet programs, particularly national health insurance. Mondale also advertises the virtues of the candidate he is visiting, but he never forgets his other client, President Carter.

Mondale says that Carter has faced and mastered the toughest problems any president has tackled in his first two years in office. Kennedy is careful not to criticize Carter publicly, but he measures his praise by the teaspoon.

"The one thing that Hubert Humphrey and John F. Kennedy and Franklin D. Roosevelt understood — and that we hope Jimmy Carter understands," Kennedy said here, "is that you cannot meet the needs of the nation without a strong economy." That was a subtle qualifier he slipped in, but it did not escape notice.

Kennedy and Mondale are the two strongest instruments in the Democratic hand this year. The senator's trombone blasts shake the walls — even of a chilly hockey rink in the Minnesota North Range. The vice president's high-pitched clarinet runs can rouse even earplugs to cheer.

Some time hence, they may try to drown each other out. But for now, they are pumping life into a lethargic midterm campaign.

## 'Quiet Days' by the Potomac

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — These are supposed to be rather quiet days in Washington: sort of halfway between the end of the 95th Congress and the midterm elections in November. Even the weary president has gone to Camp David in the Maryland hills to rest and reflect in the Indian summer on his past and coming struggles.

But in the quiet days, the process of government goes on as he is 60 — which is what he would be at the end of two Mondale terms.

They are also critical days in the Supreme Court of the United States, now coming back to work after the summer recess, when nine men must decide what are the essential legal issues for decision in the coming nine months.

#### Decisive Days

In short, these may be the "quiet days" but also the decisive days in defining the legal, legislative, and political issues of 1979, which in turn are likely to be the major points of debate in the presidential election of 1980.

For example, these are not really very quiet days at the State Department. Secretary of State Vance was in Africa recently, trying to deal with the tangles of that troubled continent, and is now negotiating in Moscow on the last unresolved issues of a strategic nuclear arms treaty.

Meanwhile, his deputy, Warren Christopher, has been in Greece, trying to compose the differences over Cyprus with Turkey, and restore the unity of the NATO alliance in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At Blair House, across the street from the White House, the State

Department experts continue work on agreements between Israel and Egypt; the African experts have been meeting with Ian Smith and his colleagues to try to avoid a civil war in Rhodesia; the Latin American and nuclear experts at the State Department are trying to persuade Argentina not to proceed with the development of nuclear power that might lead to the production of atomic military weapons.

#### Peking Talks

Also, in these so-called "quiet weeks," Secretary of Energy Schlesinger is on his way to Peking to discuss the development of natural resources, among other things, in that vast country; officials from China are coming here to work out Chinese student programs in American universities; trade missions, cultural missions, scientific missions are crisscrossing the continents from Washington in numbers that are defying the resources and even the imagination of reporters in Washington.

At midterm, the President and his Cabinet members also have to reappoint their staffs. Carter has to find replacements for his trade negotiator Robert Strauss, and his arms negotiator, Paul Warnke, who are retiring for personal reasons. Carter also has to take a hard look at any others who, unlike Strauss or Warnke, have not shaped up but will not ship out.

The president has a reputation of not being very good at firing dubs and drones, but this is the time of the year when he has to decide, not only where he is going in the next two years, but who is going with him in the Cabinet, the agencies, and the White House staff.

There are also bureaucratic decisions that have to be made now that could be extremely important for the future. For example, the State Department has to decide

what sort of young people to bring into the Foreign Service of the United States, and this is precisely the time when they have to do it.

Nobody, of course, pays much attention to this recruiting process, but it is as important to the State Department as the college football draft is to the future of the National Professional Football League.

In the last year, 18,022 Americans applied for the Foreign Service. Of these, 11,531 took the written examinations; only 2,373 passed the written exams and 1,696 passed the oral exams.

Therefore, in these "quiet days" the State Department has to make a decision. How to choose about 200 new Foreign Service officers who will serve the nation for the rest of the century, out of those eligible, and still be faithful to the "affirmative action" program of getting a Foreign Service "representative of the population at large" and emphasizing the recruitment of women and minorities who have the necessary language skills to operate effectively all over the world.

This catalogue of problems does not even begin to cover the tangles and dilemmas that exist at midpoint of the administration, but at least it makes clear that this is not exactly a quiet or inactive time.

It is in the autumn doldrums, when the Congress is away and the press is complaining that there's "no news," that the major decisions for the coming year are made, when officials have to decide about inflation, prices, wages, arms control. And when the strategy of the next election is established.

"Quiet days" in Washington at the end of October these may be — wrecklessly beautiful along the Potomac in the Indian summer sun — but these are really the days of decision that are likely to make all the difference next year at home and abroad.

## Dizzying Change In Post-Mao China

By David Milton and Nancy Dall Milton

SAN FRANCISCO — The mood of post-Mao China is obvious in the bustle of department store crowds and in the crush of people in front of appliance counters and television or radio displays. Evidence can also be found in the letters to the editors of major Chinese newspapers complaining about the price of lentils and rice and lamenting the scarcity of consumer goods. But the interest in consumer products is only a narrow glimpse of a significant shift behind China's political scene.

In the two years since Mao's death, the de-Maoization of China has proceeded at a dizzying pace. And with it, China has moved toward a major realignment of the strategic balance in a world dominated by two superpowers. At a time when the United States and the Soviet Union have arrived at what Washington concedes is "essential parity" in nuclear strength, the Carter administration is pursuing closer ties with China. At the same time China, pursuing its own "containment" policy, has moved into close alliances with countries hostile to the Soviet Union.

#### 'Parallel Interests'

In Peking last May, Chinese Premier Hua Guo-feng discussed "parallel interests" with President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, then traveled to Romania and Yugoslavia, the most independent nations in the Russians' Eastern European backyard.

At the same time, Peking indicated it has softened its line on China's long-standing goal to "liberate" Taiwan by allowing Chinese scientists for the first time to participate in an international conference in Tokyo also attended by representatives from Taiwan. Since the Taiwan question no longer holds top priority on Peking's agenda, the United States can comfortably strengthen its influence with both Chinese regimes.

Not long after that, on Aug. 12, the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, joining the vast population of China with the technological and economic strength of Japan, was signed in Peking.

Finally, the post-Mao Chinese leadership has brought its power to bear on Vietnam in a contest for spheres of influence in Southeast Asia. For strategic considerations, Peking is willing to suffer the political embarrassment of its alliance with Cambodia. Old-fashioned nationalism appears to be replacing the revolutionary ideology of Mao Tse-tung in a drive to make China a leading industrial world power by the year 2000.

#### Education Shift

Still another step away from Maoist isolationism was the decision to send tens of thousands of China's brightest students abroad to master advanced Western science, technology and methodology. Never before has a Communist country appeared willing to expose its youth to prolonged foreign influence and thus to place so much of its fate in the hands of the advanced capitalist nations.

And Peking appears determined to encourage foreign investments and loans, imports of equipment, technical aid, joint companies and temporary concessions of natural resources.

China's remarkable shift away from Maoist concepts of self-reliance and development (ideas far predating the Cultural Revolution and the "Gang of Four") to a massive dependence on foreign science and industry, is linked to the key Chinese development strategy — education.

The Cultural Revolution began with struggles over the selection of university students and the class composition of the consequent intellectual elite. That central question has never been absent from the policy shifts of the last 15 years. China's recently announced intention of sending thousands of university students abroad as a part of the crash program to achieve advanced world standards by the year 2000 is, therefore, an essential component of the new development plan.

This announcement carried with it other significant implications. For one thing, the new education policy is unabashedly elitist — a fact made quite clear with the return of competitive entrance examinations. For another, these educational plans could well lead to the formation of a Western-trained elite.

And it appears China will have no difficulty financing its leap into modernity. According to the Wall Street Journal, a number of foreign banks have offered credit to China in recent months. Peking has privately agreed to accept loans from Japan's commercial Export-Import Bank.

Bank to help finance the recently signed \$20 billion Chinese-Japanese trade agreement, and Japan has also apparently gained the right to participate directly in the development of China's offshore oil deposits.

#### Oil Talks

In addition, four U.S. oil companies — Pennzoil Co., Exxon Corp., Phillips Petroleum and Union Oil of California — are now holding exploratory talks in Peking to lay the basis for joint development of China's offshore oil resources. Chinese oil for the lamps of the West may soon be pouring into Western markets.

Western luxury goods, including Japanese color television sets selling at \$1,600, are being purchased as soon as they arrive in China, department stores. Foreign sources estimate that China will spend more than \$100 million on Western consumer goods in 1978.

The means for increasing Chinese worker productivity have been made clear for almost two years, including Soviet-style one-man management programs, greater work discipline, stricter cost-accounting and financing procedures, material incentives (such as bonuses) at the greater availability of consumer goods.

China's modernization plan, ambitious and the rapid implementation of its interlocking parts is breathtaking. There is good reason to expect that much of the Chinese population will find it exhilarating and compelling.

However, the debate over development strategy has dominated Chinese life for several decades as has several times approached civil war. The reality of life for China's 650 million peasants was central Mao's policies, but that sector of the population is not mentioned much in the scenario for the remainder of the century.

The Cultural Revolution addressed the central problems of class, hierarchy, equality and the gaps between city and countryside, industry and agriculture and mental and manual labor. Despite the failure of the Cultural Revolution, those problems, fought over by millions then, were the real contradictions Mao saw in Chinese society. Those same problems remain today. Strides on rapid industrialization and his productivity will increase inequities.

The question of whether China should adopt the methods of the West, or modernize in its own traditional fashion has been the center of debate in Chinese intellectual and political circles for a century. At the same time, the rest of the world will have its own share of a justing to do, for China's active emergence on the world scene is passed from the tentative possibility of the last few years to a firm accomplishment.

As China moved in this direction, the magazine, the Economist, asked the key question: Does the West "really want to help create modern, industrialized China, maybe 1.5 billion people, quite a lot of them presumably modern, distrustful soldiers, sailors and in silence, by the year 2000?" The Economist concludes that "world can probably live" with the prospect of a modern China, presumably still allied with its Western capitalist friends, in order to counter the growing Soviet military and political power.

For their parts, the United States and Japan have decided to assist the creation of a new world power center in Peking. The Carter administration clearly stands behind Tokyo's historic choice to seek economic and political future in alliance with Peking rather than expanding ties with the Soviet Union.

#### Nervousness

However, a certain nervousness seems to exist in Washington as it world awaits the Soviet response to the emerging coalition of host states dedicated to encircling the Soviet Union.

This nervousness is increasing! persistent pronouncements from Peking that "a third world war is inevitable." A number of voices in Washington now urge caution. At the new Chinese nationalists say the ancient Middle Kingdom strategy of encouraging barbarians to fight barbarians? Can the present Peking regime achieve the degree of stability necessary to survive the fighting in current Chinese politics? Perhaps a more cautious approach to U.S. strategic planning is desirable.

David Milton and Nancy Dall Milton are co-authors of "The Win Will Not Subside: Years in Revolutionary China, 1964-1969." They wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.



## Paris Fashions

## Ready-to-Wear Features Hour-Glass Look of 50s

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT) — The ready-to-wear collections are under way and Paris is a riot of color. Blue, green, purple, yellow, red, — all fresh out of a child's paintbox — are being mixed together in a mad alchemy. It is clearly a goodbye to khaki and all those drab, murky colors and not a minute too soon for your decision.

The other good news is that the oil for the lamp of all-fledged hourglass, with shoulders, bosom, cinched waists, round hips but also, as a bonus, plenty of slits out of short, slim and slit skirts. It's all back to the 50s and the Hollywood hateback girl, but not that tongue-in-cheek. No under-the-hill, no whaleboning. It's just a wink, not a labored revival.

The short skirts are also so slim and so sexy that they are slit on the side for a flash of leg. The most outrageous, several panels. The most outrageous, a la Marilyn. To achieve that sharp, clean-out French designers are using dyes such as royal, crisp fabrics, such as linen, tulle, pique, glazed cotton, and shiny, organic. The 50s are a pleasant change from seasons of conventional, accessories are zany and fun. Hats and coiffures are a story in themselves. The craziest included right-colored horse manes (at least, they are supposed to be).

Accessories are zany and fun. Hats and coiffures are a story in themselves. The craziest included right-colored horse manes (at least, they are supposed to be).

In fact, Italian and French designers are saying the same thing. Kenzo, who must be credited with many things, including the current color explosion, is now in a state of creative mood. He has a horse on the runway last time he is back to show his closed-circuit television and a three-girl live fashion show.

The kickoff was a little travelogue on Egypt and the clue to Kenzo's collection — a Cleopatra. The most striking element was made of white organdie with a multi-layer collar and flat, horizontal pleats around the hips. Other Egyptian details included snake straps, heavy metallic cuffs and black leather wrap skirts, good

and shiny as in an Egyptian bas-relief. The other facet of Kenzo's collection was cotton jersey (the light sort that T-shirts are made of) and an effort, on Kenzo's part, to offer lower-priced merchandise. Often using bold stripes, he made strapless T-shirts with short, wrap-around Egyptian skirts, dipping in front and topped by unlined jersey blazers.

That is not, by far, Kenzo's most ambitious collection but it may be his most realistic and saleable. It is young in spirit and, for once, moderately priced as well.

Claude Montana was another rewarding experience and Montana is the most important new name to watch. He, too, is responsible for a great turn in fashion — the craze for hard, aggressive leather, which is now everywhere.

Montana continued playing exaggerated shoulders (complete with tassels and epaulettes) but his enormous blouses (embroidered across the back with silver eagles) covered small-shape suits, with cinched waist, hippy hips and sexy skirts, slit in back.

Outside of his leather, he showed a naval cadet look (with gold buttons, gold tassels and even gold insignia up the sleeves) and an American Indian striped cotton look, complete with feather headband, that had a hieratic beauty about it. His finale, the snug and sexy dresses, with skirts dipping in back in knife-pleat tails, brought down the house.

Another designer who is coming up fast is Jean Claude de Luca, who has the most exciting prints in town inspired by the pipe architecture of the Centre Pompidou. Carried in bright, geometric and colorful patterns, they give another dimension to otherwise familiar blouses. De Luca has toned down his American football player look of last season but is still big at the top, while the rest is slim and pared down.

Tan Giudicelli (who also designs a sports collection, T-13) is making his mark with a rare and difficult commodity, evening wear. For sheer invention, imagination, color and fabric research, he is more to be compared to a high fashion designer. His clothes are bright and fun. One thing they are not is grand. That is why Giudicelli's suits (both long and short) are so attractive.

The shows go on for another few days, with the big guns (Karl Lagerfeld's Chloe and Yves Saint Laurent) to come.



Kenzo's pristine white organdie Cleopatra.

## Hong Kong Impounds 319 Skins Of Endangered African Cheetah

HONG KONG, Oct. 22 (AP) — A shipment of African cheetah skins, believed to represent up to 10 percent of that continent's cheetah population, has been seized by the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, a spokesman reported yesterday.

The consignment of skins, which arrived by air from Switzerland, was found by customs officers at Hong Kong's international airport on Thursday, the spokesman said.

It was seized under an ordinance that prohibits the import, possession and export of rare and endangered animals.

The State Court of Berlin said last week that Menten, who was a tea dealer in Poland before the war, had been awarded the sum by state officials after filing a claim in 1964.

The consignment consists of 319 skins valued at about \$20,000. The spokesman said that the African cheetah population has been reduced to only a few thousand while the Asian cheetah is almost extinct.

A man is expected to be charged in connection with the seizure.

## Accused Dutch Nazi Wins Compensation

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP) — A West Berlin court has ruled that a Dutch millionaire, Pieter Menten, 79, accused of killing Polish Jews during World War II, is entitled to the payment of 550,000 West German marks (\$271,887) for paintings, art works and other property confiscated during the German occupation of Poland.

The State Court of Berlin said last week that Menten, who was a tea dealer in Poland before the war, had been awarded the sum by state officials after filing a claim in 1964.

## 24 in Indian Parliament Urge Birth-Control Effort

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (NYT) — Two dozen members of Parliament have issued an urgent appeal for the revitalization of India's faltering birth control program.

Their appeal, on what they called a matter "of national importance above all party politics," was the latest of several recent high-level pleas for a greater commitment to

## Politics Slowed Efforts

birth control, which many regard as India's most pressing need. But from the countryside, there was nothing to suggest any improvement in the birth-control program, which was severely slowed last year for political reasons. India's population, the second largest in the world, continues to increase at the rate of more than a million a month.

"Sube galloping growth of population can jeopardize the very basis of all our endeavors of development," the members of Parliament said, addressing their statement to all national and local legislators, and asking them to help influence public opinion in favor of birth control.

The statement was issued last week during the observance of a special two-week period designed, as Prime Minister Morarji Desai said, to "help in carrying the message of family planning to the remotest villages."

During Indira Gandhi's last year as prime minister, she and her influential son, Sanjay, introduced more and more compulsion into India's family-planning program, and the rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control here — increased, setting new records.

But public resentment against that campaign was a major factor in Mrs. Gandhi's defeat at the polls in March of last year, and so the Desai government has treated the subject with more caution. As a result, sterilizations, which reached a million a month in 1976, are now being performed at a rate of less than a million a year, the lowest level in more than a decade.

With 640 million persons, India has one of the world's gravest population problems because, as the legislators said in their statement of concern, "the rate of growth has a direct bearing on the entire development process of our country."

"If the size of the family is not

## 11 Feared Dead As U.S. Vessel, Freighter Crash

REEDVILLE, Va., Oct. 22 (UPI)

Coast Guard officials held out little hope yesterday for 11 crew members missing from the cutter Cuyahoga, which collided with an Argentinean freighter on Chesapeake Bay and sank. Divers located the crumpled ship in 57 feet of water near the mouth of the Potomac River and said that there were no signs of life.

Lt. John Kercher, commander of the Port Huron, a Coast Guard cutter assisting in the search, said that there were no air pockets on the submerged vessel and the 11 missing men could not have survived the Friday night accident.

Petty Officer 1st Class Roger Wild, 32, of Newport News, Va., one of 18 men who survived the wreck, said that he was below decks when his captain sounded a collision alarm. He raced to the bridge just in time to see the collision with the Santa Cruz 11, a 521-foot, coal-laden freighter bound for Buenos Aires. He said that the 125-foot Cuyahoga was struck on the starboard side and beeled 50 degrees, touching off a wild scramble as men on deck tried to rescue their comrades below. But the ship sank three to four minutes after impact and the men below apparently went down with it.

The 18 survivors swam through dark, chilly waters and climbed aboard a utility vessel that had floated free. Four crew members were injured in the accident, but Coast Guard officials said none appeared seriously hurt. Lt. Kercher said that the collision site is close to shipping lanes but investigators have not determined the cause of the accident.

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## Dayan France Trip Is Off

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has postponed indefinitely his official visit to France, scheduled for Oct. 30 and Oct. 31, because of the Mideast peace talks in Washington, the French Foreign Ministry said today.

## Fighting Flares In Beirut; Peace Said Threatened

BEIRUT, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Tank and artillery fire resumed sporadically today, and rightist Christian forces hinted that the flare-up could undo last week's peace moves with Syrian troops that they have been fighting for eight months.

Sniper duels also flared between the Syrian troops and the Israeli-armed Christian forces on the southeastern edge of Beirut, residents said.

Christian Phalangist Party radio, in reporting shelling from Syrian positions above the Christian southern suburb of Dahieh, asked, "What meaning does Beirut have as long as there is [Syrian] insistence on hitting Lebanon and blowing up the situation?" It was referring to the security plan for Lebanon worked out last week at a conference of Arab nations in Beirut, Lebanon.

Residents said the radio's report of intensified shelling was overstated but that there had been about a half-dozen heavy weapons explosions in the suburban area.

## Arabs Call Meeting

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (UPI) — The Arab League today called an urgent meeting of its council for Thursday to consider renewal of the mandate of the Arab League forces in Lebanon, an official said. The call was made in response to a request by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis for extending the mandate of the peacekeeping force for six months, starting on Friday.

But it is a measure of the government's political skittishness about birth control that this annual period of speeches and statements, which used to be called "family planning fortnight," is now called "family welfare fortnight."

The Desai government also has changed the name of the Ministry of Health and family planning to Health and Family Welfare and, as another measure of its priorities, it has left the ministry functioning without a head since June, when Health Minister Raj Narain quit in a dispute over party politics.

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But public resentment against that campaign was a major factor in Mrs. Gandhi's defeat at the polls in March of last year, and so the Desai government has treated the subject with more caution. As a result, sterilizations, which reached a million a month in 1976, are now being performed at a rate of less than a million a year, the lowest level in more than a decade.

With 640 million persons, India has one of the world's gravest population problems because, as the legislators said in their statement of concern, "the rate of growth has a direct bearing on the entire development process of our country."

"If the size of the family is not

restrained, we will hardly be able to find resources for their proper education, for giving them food, clothing and other basic necessities."

In the 30 years since it achieved independence, India has made enormous gains in development, with sharply increased levels of manufacturing and food production. But many of those gains have been almost nullified by the increase in population.

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## Consolidated Trading

### Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended October 28, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Change
Romada In	214,100	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+2 1/2
Pan Am	2,644,100	4 1/8	4 1/8	7	—
Airtel Corp	1,689,200	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 1/2	+3/4
Remitt Fr	1,158,600	24	20 1/2	24	+2 1/2
U.S. Banc	1,147,400	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—
Bally M&A	1,106,800	4 1/8	3 3/4	4 1/8	+3/4
Sears Roeb	1,019,000	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+2 1/2
Doc-Cum	978,200	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+3/4
Holiday Inn	955,900	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
Escham Air	944,900	12 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-3 1/2
Wetach Inc	917,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/2
Peridol	894,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+4 1/2
Teatrac Inc	884,000	25 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
East Kodak	879,000	6 1/2	5 3/4	6 1/2	—
Chicorp	849,400	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1 1/2
Chicorp	839,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Am Altrin	822,100	17 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	+3 1/2
Int'l	766,300	32 1/2	28 1/2	32 1/2	+2 1/2
Southern Co	727,200	14 1/2	15	15 1/4	+1/4
Eaton	1,041,000	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	-2 1/2

Initial Trades Int: 2129  
Advancers: 131; decliners: 174; unchanged: 30  
New highs: 33; new lows: 154  
Volume

This week .....	171,890,000 shares
Last Week .....	119,020,000 shares
1976 entire week.....	1,147,000,000 shares
1975 to date .....	5,743,933,311 shares
1977 to date .....	4,181,400,000 shares
1976 to date .....	4,371,17,600 shares

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**Euromarket****Rising Interest Rates Disrupt  
All Sectors of Eurobond Market**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT)—The Euromarket was turned into a roller coaster last week. The U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar sectors were hit by sinking currencies and rising short-term interest rates. Prices of sterling bonds plummeted despite the pound's rise against the dollar as short-term rates skyrocketed.

Even the Deutsche mark sector fared poorly, despite the unrelenting pressure of the market against it. The mark's rise against the dollar, which had been a boon to the Bundesbank's latest tightening of domestic liquidity, was not enough to offset the impact of rising interest rates.

Sterling bonds were hardest hit. The 10-year 1990, quoted at 89, was down to 84, down from 89, while the 10-year 1991 was down to 84, down from 89.

Not even floating rate notes, a supposed haven in times of uncertainty about interest rate developments, escaped. Dealers explained that cash was going into the deposit market rather than FRNs to stay as liquid as possible in the event of further increases. In addition, FRNs are seen as vulnerable for when interest rates peak or start declining it may be difficult to find buyers for such holdings.

**Stayed With Underwriters**

The thesis is that this shows that

the dollar has never been placed with

investors. Investors would be

under no pressure to dump their

holdings as short-term rates shot

up, but underwriters, financing

inventories with short-term

financing, would be under such

pressure. With sterling performing

well against the dollar and the

reign exchange market, the price

of the bond market can only

be tied to the rise in the cost of

money.

Prices on U.S. dollar bonds also

suffered, although not as badly. The 10-year 1990, at 98 a week earlier, finished last week at 95.4. Norway's 8% of 1983 ended at 95.4, down from 97, while the 7% of 1983 was at 94.4, down from 95. Losses of more than one point were common. Prices on Canadian-dollar bonds were off two to three points.

"Buyers have disappeared while the selling is coming from all over," one dealer said. The Swiss and the Mideast were said to be the biggest sellers. Bankers said there was no evidence of bonds being dumped in order to get out of the dollar, maintaining that the proceeds of the bond sales were being placed in money-market instruments to protect against further increases in short-term rates.

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**Absence of Buyers**

Although the selloff in the secondary market should establish yield levels bearing some relationship to the short-term rate structure, there were still no buyers by the end of the week.

A new study by Strauss, Turn-

bull, "Points of No Return No. 2,"

which updates an earlier report,

discusses the extent to which ex-

change rates would have to move

to make it worthwhile to switch out

of high-yielding dollar instruments

into lower-yielding non-dollar securities.

With five-year yields at the

time of writing 8.92 percent for dol-

lars, 5.5 percent for DM and 3.63

percent for Swiss francs, it says the

dollar would have to be below

1.6366 DM or 1.1274 francs before

the last interest income would be

recouped by gains in the foreign ex-

change market. Over 10 years, with

dollar yields assumed at 9 percent,

DM at 6.08 percent and Swiss

francs at 4 percent, the dollar

**Syndicated Bank Loans**

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT)—Turkey, which has been on the edge of insolvency after having run up external debts estimated at \$12 billion, is about to announce a global plan to restructure its domestic economy as well as its international finances.

The first elements of this global plan to emerge are a new syndicated loan on behalf of the central bank and guaranteed by the government and a rescheduling of \$2 billion worth of convertible Turkish lire deposits (CTLDs) held by foreign commercial banks.

The seven-year syndicated loan will be for "up to" \$500 million and will pay 1 1/4 points over the London interbank offered rate (Libor). There reportedly will be no fees or commissions of any kind as "the syndicate will be made up of banks who want to help Turkey," a participant reports.

**Created to Woo Turks**

The CTLDs were originally created to entice Turks working abroad, particularly in West Germany, to deposit their foreign savings at home. The system, which guaranteed the exchange rate of deposits and paid high interest, was subsequently extended to allow foreign banks to make such deposits with Turkish commercial banks. These now total \$2 billion, excluding the remittances of Turkish workers (which will be treated separately) and are being converted into a seven-year loan paying 1 1/4 percent over Libor. This facility has a three-year grace period, which means that principal will begin to be repaid only starting in the fourth year.

The other elements of the rescheduling are due to be announced shortly. The bellwether operation for Electricite de France has run into considerable resistance, as expected, with the indicated spread starting at a low 3/4 over Libor. At best, the state-owned utility could raise about \$200 million for 10 years with the spread going to a half-point over Libor in the final seven years. Starting this week, however, lead manager Credit Lyonnais will begin "soundings" to see whether \$600 million can be raised if the spread is set at half a point over Libor for the entire 10 years.

The Italian railway, meanwhile, is reportedly meeting resistance to its \$200 million offering, which pays 3/4 over Libor for the first two years and 1/2 over for the final five years. The terms are the best yet achieved by Italy in the present round of rate cutting and are much improved from the just-completed \$500 million deal for IRI, which paid 3/4 over Libor for seven years.

The refinancing for Ecuador, which started out at \$350 million, is now

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

would have to fall below 1.4590 DM or 0.8982 francs.

As a result of the selloff, no new issues in the dollar sector were scheduled. The Goteabanken and Long Term Credit Bank floaters were both said to be moving slowly, and a planned \$25 million, seven-year issue for Sudameris, a Brazilian-based consortium bank, has been delayed.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

**Gold Climbs to New High; Silver Retreats**

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ)—The precious metals, traditionally partners in fortune in times of inflation and monetary uncertainty, parted company last week in futures trading. Platinum led gold prices to new highs while silver fell behind.

The continuing weakness of the dollar on widely fluctuating currency markets and a report of a smaller than expected 3.4-percent increase in the U.S. gross national product last quarter continued to brighten the appeal of precious metals futures.

But futures prices for silver, the traditional inflation hedge of U.S. traders until gold ownership was legalized in 1974, moved for the first time in weeks in a direction opposite to gold. The latter gained about \$3.50 an ounce for nearby deliveries and platinum posted a \$22.40 increase for January contracts.

Silver showed slight gains on

New York's Commodities Ex-

change (Comex) early in the week

but dropped at midweek to post a

net loss, down 5.8 cents an ounce to

a still-attractive \$5.887 for Decem-

ber delivery.

**Falls From \$6 Level**

Analysts said silver was unable

to sustain the \$6 level reached ear-

lier this month. "Speculative par-

ticipation in silver trading is not as

great as it was several years ago,"

said one analyst. "The market

seems to be stuck in a rut."

Gold and platinum, meanwhile,

rose to record high cash prices in

London and life-of-contract highs

on Comex and the New York Mer-

cantile Exchange. Analysts said

speculation about President Carter's

inflation-control plan, to be an-

nounced Tuesday, combined with

instability of currencies to yield net

gain.

Platinum became more valuable

in comparison with gold, as in-

creasing demand for the metal as

an industrial alloy or catalyst and

as jewelry, especially among Japane-

se buyers, met with tightening

supplies on the Soviet Union's con-

tinued absence from world markets

as the largest platinum producer.

Analysts said the reasons for the

Soviet failure to market the metal

were unclear. Among possible rea-

sons cited were increased mintings

of special medals for the 1980

Olympics, reduced nickel mining

(of which platinum is a byproduct),

or bumper grain crops reducing the

Soviet need for foreign exchange to

import grains and thus its need to

market platinum internationally.

On the Chicago Mercantile

Exchange, futures contracts on the

Deutsche mark chalked up substan-

tial gains against the dollar. Ana-

lysts said the mark was increasingly

attractive as a hedge against the

dollar, and a statement by the West

German central bank that it would

increase its reserve requirements

for banks' foreign and domestic li-

abilities sent the mark still higher on

foreign exchange markets.

The yen and the Swiss franc also

showed slight gains against the dol-

lar, despite statements by the Swiss

central bank that it would continue

to intervene in money markets to

prevent its currency from rising too

high against the mark.

While the U.S. Federal Reserve

bank's tightening of credit last

week apparently held little credibil-

ity among precious-metal traders,

who continued to abandon the dol-

lar, the Fed's actions were the key

to net losses in interest rate futures

on the Chicago Board of Trade and

the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's

international monetary market.

Fed action after a meeting Tues-

day of its policy-making Open

Market Committee indicated that

its target rate for federal funds may

be in the neighborhood of 9 per-

cent.

**Hints of Credit Tightening**

A large, \$3.8-billion increase in

last week's basic money supply, re-

ported Thursday, also was viewed

by some traders as portending fur-

ther credit-tightening by the Fed.

But despite the implication of

rising interest rates for the housing

industry, lumber futures, on the

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

scored net gains of about \$6 per

1,000 board-foot for delivery this

November.

A Commerce Department report

on September housing starts re-

leased Wednesday, showing an in-

crease over August, sent lumber fu-

tures up by the daily trading hit

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

**New York Stock Market**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT)—The stock market's most popular barometer, the Dow Jones industrial average, plummeted last week in its largest point decline ever. Under pressure from rising interest rates, inflation fears and a weakening dollar in currency markets, the blue-chip Dow tumbled 59.08 points to land finally at 838.01.

Gone was the talk of "a new bull market" that reverberated in Wall Street during the spring and summer when stock prices — and investor optimism — rose so sharply. Only a week earlier, the Dow was heading for 900. The change in sentiment occurred with shattering speed.

"A lot of the selling," a broker commented, "came to margin accounts

where traders earlier had bought stock on credit."

Although the industrial average absorbed its worst weekly point-bat-

tering on record, this band of 30 prominent issues actually performed better

than the rest of the market. The real shelling came in secondary, or

more speculative, issues that within the last two years had chalked up

astounding gains.

**Profits Despite Carnage**

That meant that some people were able to salvage profits despite the

market carnage. However, for those who came late to the party, as in the

case of gambling-stock buyers, brokers said that some losses — on paper

or actually — were substantial.

Caesars World, for example, was a big casualty in the gambling sector.

It plunged 10 1/2 points to 32 1/2. Within the last year, fanned by speculative

fever, this stock ran from a low of 6 1/2 to as high as 68.

As the price onslaught got under way early in the week, some analysts

said the Dow could find buying support in the mid-800 range. When that

level was pierced, the guesses for support then switched to the low 800s.

On a percentage basis, the Dow transportation average suffered an

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

**Over-Counter Market**

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

AdvMicr 1344 27 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 -5/8

Advest 80 7 7 7 -2 1/4

AeroSys 1108 3 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -3/4

Aerostar 632 5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 -1 1/2

Affiliat 28 23 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1 1/2

AgMet 102 4 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 -3/4

AgriCo 645 6 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 -1 1/2

AgriCorp 347 7 7 7 -1 1/2

AirRite 5235 2 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 24 12 8 8 -1 1/2

AirRite 178 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

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AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

AirRite 213 7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2



(Continued on Page 11, Col.

**Quinzburger S. A. BBLI 1/8**



## Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 10)

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	254	41	214	214	-2 1/2
Alumina	349	15 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	454	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1044	11 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	212	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	240	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	184	25	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	130	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	205	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	445	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1133	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	145	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	40	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	705	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1220	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	33	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	53	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	22	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	19	16	12	12	-1 1/2
Aluminum	109	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	104	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	91	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	253	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	233	24 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	129	14	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	207	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	349	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	451	13 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	117	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	222	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1399	11 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	10	15	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	164	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	103	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	239	24 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	233	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	101	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	201	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	140	27	23 1/2	23 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	54	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	104	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	84	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	2024	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1190	19	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	199	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1133	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	80	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	771	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	55	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	12	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	31	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	459	25	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	171	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	788	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	12	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	3	10	10	10	-1 1/2
Aluminum	78	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	22	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1440	22	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	27	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	104	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1500	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	92	21	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	91	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	9	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1789	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	264	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	504	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	67	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	327	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	49	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	740	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	915	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	123	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	908	42	39 1/2	39 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	25	24	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	100	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	1223	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	104	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	205	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	424	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	168	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	273	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1 1/2
Aluminum	259	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Scherer	581	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-2 1/2
Schilling	17	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	2223	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	148	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	88	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	2207	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	3092	15 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	27	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	744	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	21	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	64	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	87	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	47	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1448	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	309	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1171	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	2778	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	191	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	578	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	184	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	214	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	40	14 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	31	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	47	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	121	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	57	30	30	30	-1 1/2
Schilling	144	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	47	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	428	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	48	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	122	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	168	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	8003	15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	2135	24	2	2	-1 1/2
Schilling	468	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	225	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	179	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	329	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	51	30 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	101	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	671	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	43	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	144	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	242	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	345	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	85	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	20	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	32	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	13	22	22	22	-1 1/2
Schilling	330	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	409	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1125	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	202	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	328	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	190	15	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	233	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	117	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	758	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	259	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1121	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	114	26 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	333	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	204	23 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	53	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	243	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	208	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	200	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	256	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	46	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	378	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	291	31 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	31	29	29	29	-1 1/2
Schilling	17	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	746	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	131	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	280	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	172	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	195	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	614	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1209	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	25	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	233	24 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	84	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	212	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	162	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	72	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	143	20	16 1/2	16 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	1113	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Schilling	7	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1 1/2

Volvo	299	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-2 1/2
Volvo	282	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	782	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	193	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	127	20 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	63	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	2440	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	403	23 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	41	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	444	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	122	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	34	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	74	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	774	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	35	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	181	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	37	12	12	12	-1 1/2
Volvo	143	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	284	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	183	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
Volvo	28	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1 1/2
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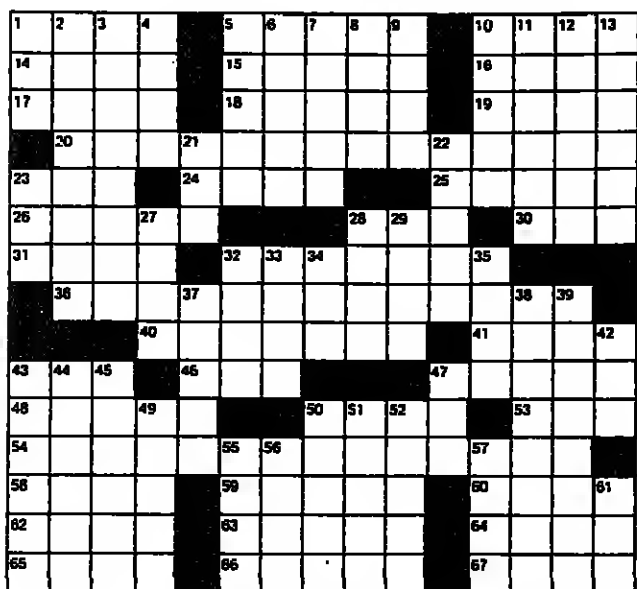






# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 One of the Three Bears
- 5 Weight of interest to Diamond Lil
- 10 Skinfinty
- 14 Impediment to progress
- 15 Type of type
- 16 "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's
- 17 Vetch
- 18 Dr. Richards of tennis
- 19 Harlem rooms
- 20 "Rigoletto"
- 21 He womankind
- 23 Charisse
- 24 Lithuanian's relative
- 25 Composer of "The Rosemary"
- 26 Useful
- 28 Sometime member of the wedding
- 30 Suffix with exist and insist
- 31 City on the Arno
- 32 City official
- 36 A woman, to Pope
- 40 Little-known Moses
- 41 Tadpole's parent
- 43 Murray's "Caught in the" of Words"
- 46 Miss Dodo

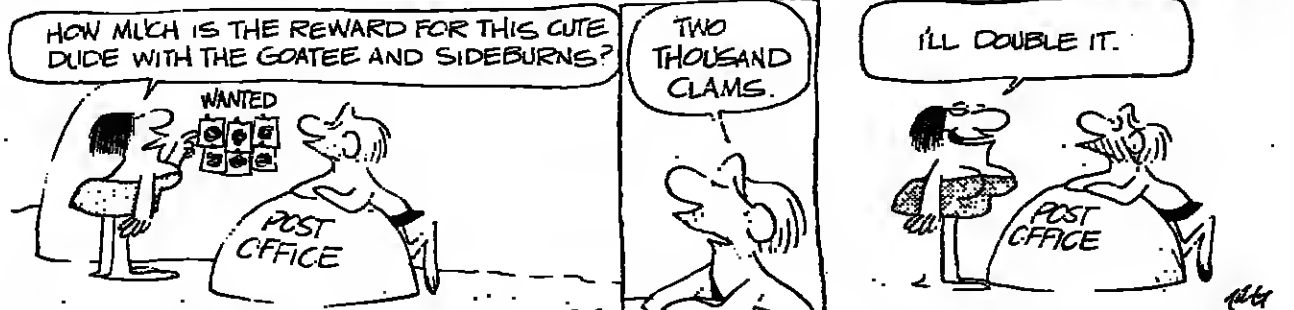
## DOWN

- 1 Sound seeking silence
- 2 Word with geometry or judgment
- 3 Dante's "Il"
- 4 Oo in years
- 5 Chili con—
- 6 B.L. man
- 7 Attack
- 8 Fit to
- 9 Abound
- 10 Tearful queen

## PEANUTS



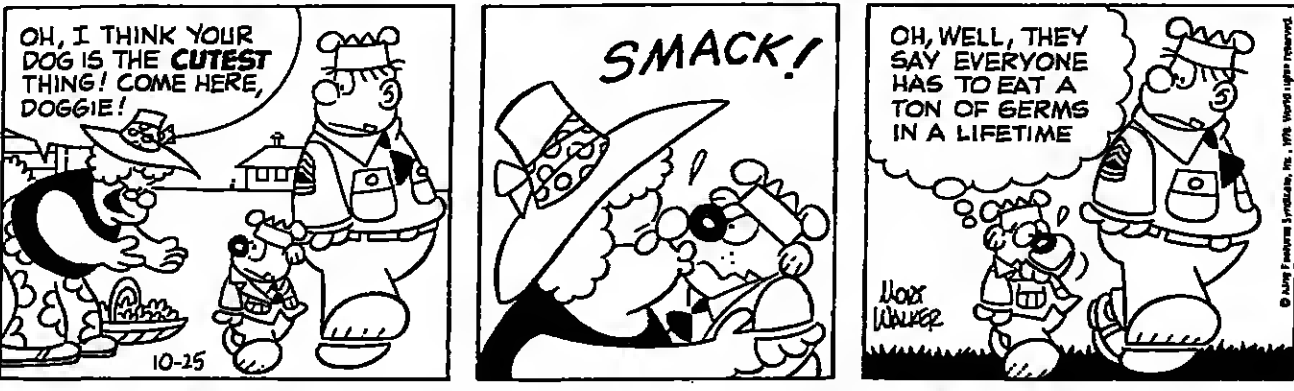
## B. C.



## B. L. O. N. D. I. E.



## B. E. E. T. L. E.



## A. N. D. Y. C. A. P.



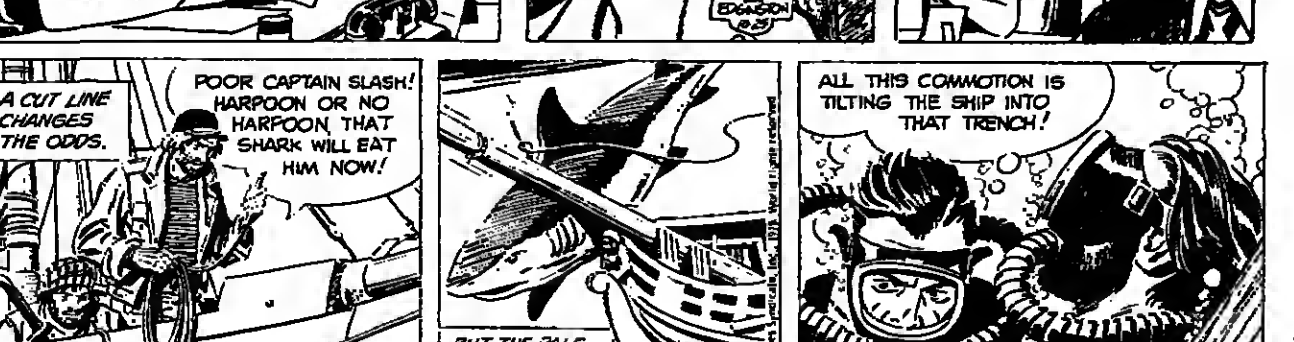
## W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



## R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



## R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



## J. U. M. B. L. E.



## D. E. N. N. I. S. T. H. E. M. E. N. A. C. E.

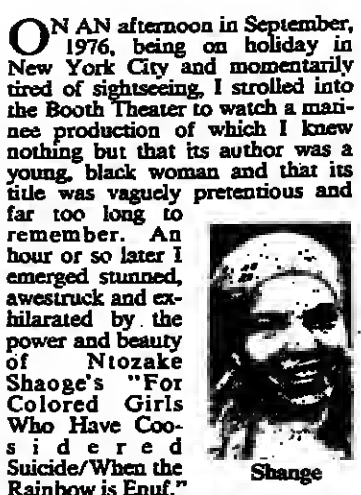


# BOOKS

## NAPPY EDGES

By Ntozake Shange. St. Martin's. 148 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Harriett Gilbert.



Shange

ON AN afternoon in September, 1976, being on holiday in New York City and momentarily tired of sightseeing, I strolled into the Booth Theater to watch a matinee production of which I knew nothing but that its author was a young, black woman and that its title was vaguely pretentious and far too long to remember. An hour or so later I emerged stunned, awestruck and exhilarated by the power and beauty of Ntozake Shange's "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow Is Enuf."

Immediately, as must have done thousands of others who saw the show, I sought out and bought a book of the poems from which it had been created. Published by the Shameless Hussy Press, its pages were unevenly stapled and the type seemed to be escaping from the bottom and sides of the paper; its bewildered, unready appearance was not dissimilar from that of an actress in jeans and no make-up who has just learned that she has become an overnight star.

But was she a star? Without the direction, the choreography and the performances of the stage version: away from Broadway, the lights and the infectious enthusiasm of the audience, weeks later, in the grey of an English winter, to what did the poetry of "For Colored Girls" amount?

It amounted to much. Shange's wit, her fierce anger, her sensuality and, most of all, her masterful, surprising use of language were of such potency that they bestrode, not only the Atlantic, but the gulf between her race and mine.

## Similar Themes

"Nappy Edges," Shange's latest book of poetry resumes a great many of the themes of "For Colored Girls."

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 24 (UPI)—Seafaring on the Mediterranean began about 11,000 years ago, in the late Paleolithic era—two millennia earlier than previous estimates—archaeologists working in a Greek cave have decided. The discovery substantially alters the traditional image of early man as a primitive hunter and gatherer.

Franchthi Cave on the Argolid peninsula has been the site of more than a decade of intensive research by the Argolid Exploration Project, a joint venture of Indiana and Pennsylvania universities and researchers from around the world.

The researchers say the recent discovery about seafaring is significant not only because it helps construct prehistoric lifestyles but also because it will alert other archaeologists to the importance of studying the marine components of civilizations similar to those in the cave.

Franchthi Cave, discovered in 1966, contains a record of more than 20,000 years of human habitation dating back to the glacial period of the late Pleistocene era.

ored "Girls": love, lust, music, friendship, the condition of being a woman, of being black. It even contains three or four of the earlier poems, in slightly altered form. It is, however, a heavier, denser book than not only literally—being approximately five times as long as its predecessor—but also—owing to a new weight, a new seriousness and, unfortunately, at times a new pomposity—figuratively, as well. The three introductory pieces and several of the poems themselves are located almost beyond readability by Shange's current self-consciousness of herself as a celebrity and as an ambassador of black feminist writing.

I do say "almost," however, because nothing that she writes is ever entirely unreadable, springing, as it does, from such an intense honesty, from so fresh an awareness of the beauty of sound and of vision, from such mastery of words, from such compassion, humor and intelligence. From this soil, no matter how entangled and confused they might grow, or how much pruning they might need, the plants must always be healthy.

## Self-Conscious

And those many poems in "Nappy Edges" whose power has not become enmeshed in self-consciousness—the rhapsodic songs of love; the living portraits of the lethal and witty attacks, the observations—of male society, white society, hypocrisy and mediocrity—are at least as potent, impressive and astonishing as any in "For Colored Girls."

The music of: *I said hey girl come n go wit me this is the rainbow, my dear to be up danced over in our razma-tazz regalia* *hltbirds 1924* *I'll bring the sequins, you bring de flou-ence*

The perception of: *they sit on the porch/brown stiff beer cans sit awkward in their fingers thick knuckles like small axhandles*

Shange's new book is crowded with such joys. That the reader must occasionally push through overgrowth in order to find them is due to no lack on Shange's part but rather to an over-abundance—of talent, energy, cultural resources, ambition and daring. All of these are qualities which, in a world too full of either careful, or careless, facile writers, should be gratefully, thankfully welcomed.

Harriett Gilbert, whose most recent novel is "Given the Ammunition," lives in London. *©Washington Post*

## Best Sellers

Publisher's Weekly  
During the week ending Oct. 22 the New York Times bestseller list is irregularly unavailable. For the duration of the strike the NYT will print the list from Publisher's Weekly.

FICTION  
1 CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener  
2 FOLDS DIE, by Mario Puzo  
3 EVERGREEN, by Ben Elton  
4 EYE OF THE NEEDLE, by Ken Follet  
5 SCRIPPS, by Judith Krantz  
6 WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Henry James  
7 SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast  
8 PRELUDE TO TERROR, by Helen MacLagan  
9 THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kohn  
10 THE EMPTY COPPER SEA, by John D. MacDonald

NONFICTION  
1 IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White  
2 IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES, WHAT AM I DOING IN THE FITS, by Edna Bonham  
3 A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman  
4 AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester  
5 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUN-TAN-BRAVS, by Robert Kennedy  
6 ROBERT KENNEDY AND HIS TIMES, by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.  
7 MY MOTHER/MYSELF, by Nancy Fiddler  
8 PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer  
9 A TIME FOR TRUTH, by William E. Simon  
10 GNOMES, text by W.J. Hughes, illustrated by Ken Fowles *©Publisher's Weekly*

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

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3. EVERGREEN, by Ben Elton  
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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There are many striking hands, regularly appearing in newspaper columns, in which declarer faces an apparently hopeless task but produces a rabbit from a hat and brings home his contract. Covert examples are rarer, and are sometimes quite subtle.

Consider, for example, the diagrammed deal. In three no-trump it would seem that South is in full control. He has potentially five heart tricks, four spade tricks and two tricks in each minor suit. Two top diamonds and two black kings would appear to be the limit for the defense.

Playing standard methods, North's rebid would be two clubs, not three clubs. He could afford to jump because he was using a strong-club system and had denied possession of 17 high-card points. With diamonds well-stopped, South was happy to settle in a no-trump game.

West's lead of the heart ten, made in the hope of finding heart strength in his partner's hand, proved to be an effective attack on South's communications.

The heart ace was the first trick and a club finesse lost to the king. The diamond six was returned, and West took his ace and shifted to the spade jack. When dummy ducked and East won with the king of hearts, South's coffin: he had enough winners but could not separate them, and wound up losing a second club trick as well as one spade and two diamonds.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q J 8 5  
♥ K 9 8 7  
♦ A Q J 5 2  
♣ A Q J 5 2

**WEST**  
♠ J 10 4  
♥ 10 8 6 5  
♦ A 5 3  
♣ K 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

**EAST**  
♠ K 9 8 7  
♥ K 9 8 7  
♦ K 9 8 7  
♣ K 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q J 8 5  
♥ K 9 8 7  
♦ A Q J 5 2  
♣ A Q J 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♣, 6♦, 7♥, 8♠, 9♣, 10♦, 11♥, 12♠, 13♣, 14♦, 15♥, 16♠, 17♣, 18♦, 19♥, 20♠, 21♣, 22♦, 23♥, 24♠, 25♣, 26♦, 27♥, 28♠, 29♣, 30♦, 31♥, 32♠, 33♣, 34♦, 35♥, 36♠, 37♣, 38♦, 39♥, 40♠, 41♣, 42♦, 43♥, 44♠, 45♣, 46♦, 47♥, 48♠, 49♣, 50♦, 51♥, 52♠, 53♣, 54♦, 55♥, 56♠, 57♣, 58♦, 59♥, 60♠, 61♣, 62♦, 63♥, 64♠, 65♣, 66♦, 67♥, 68♠, 69♣, 70♦, 71♥, 72♠, 73♣, 74♦, 75♥, 76♠, 77♣, 78♦, 79♥, 80♠, 81♣, 82♦, 83♥, 84♠, 85♣, 86♦, 87♥, 88♠, 89♣, 90♦, 91♥, 92♠, 93♣, 94♦, 95♥, 96♠, 97♣, 98♦, 99♥, 100♠.

West led the heart ten.

West led the heart ten.

West led the heart ten.

West led the heart ten.

West led the heart ten.

ALGARVE	C	F	MAORIO	C	F	Fair	C	F
AMSTERDAM	14	57	MAJOR	23	24	24	24	24
ANKARA	11	57	MILAN	13	59	13	59	13
ATHENS	18	64	MONTREAL	4	43	4	43	4
BEIRUT	13	55	MOSCOW	15	59	15	59	15
BELGRADE	13	55	MUNICH	15	59	15	59	15
BERLIN	13	55	NEW YORK	7	45	7	45	7
BRUSSELS	14	57	NICE	20	64	20	64	20
BUCHAREST	13	55	OSLO	15	59	15	59	15
BUDAPEST	14	57	PARIS	15	59	15	59	15
CASABLANCA	24	73	PRAGUE	12	54	12	54	12
COPENHAGEN	11	53	ROME	21	70	21	70	21
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	SOFIA	15	59	15	59	15
DUBLIN	13	55	STOCKHOLM	15	59	15	59	15
EDINBURGH	13	55	TEHRAN	28	81	28	81	28
FLORENCE	20	68	TEL AVIV	25	76	25	76	25
FRANKFURT	7	45	TOKYO	20	64	20	64	20
GENEVA	11	53	TUNIS	21	70	21	70	21
HELSINKI	14	57	VIENNA	13	55	13	55	13
ISTANBUL	16	61	WAGLA	15	59	15	59	15
LAS PALMAS	23	77	WASHINGTON	7	45	7	45	7
LISBON	20	68	ZURICH	8	46	8	46	8
LONDON	14	57						
LOS ANGELES	10	58						

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT  
October 24, 1978  
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:**  
(d) Boerbond ..... SF 70.40  
(d) Bond ..... SF 60.07  
(d) Grub ..... SF 54.09  
(d) Stockbond ..... SF 60.07

**BANQUE VON ERNST & Co:**  
(d) CIP Fund ..... SF 15.01  
(d) CIP Fund ..... SF 15.01  
(d) CIP Fund ..... SF 15.01

**BRITANNIA TRUST (NIST) Ltd:**  
(w) Universal Dollar Fund ..... SF 5.97  
(w) High Interest Fund ..... SF 5.97

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:**  
(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... SF 18.61  
(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... SF 18.61  
(w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... SF 18.61

**CREDIT SUISSE:**  
(d) Actions Suisse ..... SF 22.80  
(d) Compac ..... SF 31.90  
(d) CIP Fund ..... SF 15.01

**DI INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:**  
(d) Concorde ..... DM 22.38  
(d) Concorde ..... DM 22.38  
(d) Concorde ..... DM 22.38

**FIDELITY (BERNARDI):**  
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... \$27.25  
(d) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr. .... \$27.25  
(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... \$27.25

**G.T. BERNDAL (LIMITED):**  
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. .... \$9.71  
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... \$9.71

**JARDINE FLEMING:**  
(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... \$8.44  
(r) Jardine S. Bond Amd. .... \$8.44  
(r) Jardine S. Bond Amd. .... \$8.44

**LLOYDS BANK INT'L (POB 438 GENEVA):**  
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 32.00  
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 32.00  
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 32.00



## Danielson Paces 31-14 Victory

## Low-Scoring Lions Upset Chargers With a Big Half

ONTARIO, Mich., Oct. 22 (UPI) — Gary Danielson paces the Detroit Lions to a 31-14 victory over the San Diego Chargers in the eighth week of the season.

Only one team in the NFL — Cincinnati with 69 — had scored more points than the Lions' 71 en route to the victory.

Danielson completed 17 of 23 passes for 155 yards in the first half and threw three touchdowns.

The Lions rolled up 326 yards in the first half and scored five of the first six touchdowns in the first half.

San Diego was close only after a touchdown, Dan Fouts, who led the second half with a 55-yard touchdown pass to running back Ed McCaffrey.

McCaffrey, who scored his first touchdown on a 1-yard run to put the Lions back in front, 17-7.

San Diego is now 1-3 under coach Don Coryell and 2-6 overall. The Lions have won just two of eight games in Coach Monte Clark's first season.

Danielson wound up with 22 completions in 32 attempts for 210 yards. His favorite targets were his tight ends — Bussey caught six passes for 61 yards and Horace Ng six for 55 yards.

Buccaneers 33, Bears 19  
At Tampa, Fla., rookie quarterback Doug Williams passed for two touchdowns and scored his first as a pro on a 3-yard plunge, leading Tampa Bay Buccaneers to a 33-19 victory over the slumping Chicago Bears.

Williams, the Bears' first-round pick out of Grambling, hit Brad Davis with a 28-yard touchdown pass.

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scoring pass in the second quarter and then put the game out of reach with a 40-yard touchdown pass to Morris Owens midway through the first period.

Williams climaxed a 72-yard drive in the third period when he went over the top for the score as the Lions evened their record at 4-4.

Ricky Bell added a 1-yard touchdown in the first three yards with just over a minute left to play after David Lewis intercepted a Bob Avellini pass and carried it to the 3-yard line.

The Bears, who dropped their fifth straight after opening the season with three victories, scored a second-period touchdown on a 34-yard pass from Avellini to James Scott. Roland Harper added a 21-yard run in the final period and Bob Thomas kicked a pair of field goals, a 21-yarder in the second period and one for 27 yards in the final period.

At Kansas City, Tom Dempsey's 20-yard field goal and a fourth-quarter safety provided all the offense as the Buffalo Bills recorded a 5-0 shutout of the winless Cincinnati Bengals.

The loss was the eighth of the season for the Bengals, while the Bills won their third game in eight starts, matching their 1977 victory total.

Dempsey's field goal came at 2:15 of the second quarter after his 43-yard attempt sailed wide to the right in the opening quarter. On the next series, Cincinnati quarterback Ken Anderson left the game with an elbow injury and did not return to action.

The Bills scored the safety when Rusty Jackson's punt carried Dennis Law into his own end zone just 53 seconds into the final quarter. Law was tripped up by Buffalo's Lou Piccone and was tackled by Curtis Brown.

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goals to lead the New York Jets to a 23-10 victory over St. Louis, sending the winless Cardinals to their eighth straight loss.

Dierking, a second-year back from Purdue, put the Jets ahead temporarily in the second period with his first rushing touchdown in the league and added an insurance score on an 11-yard burst in the third period.

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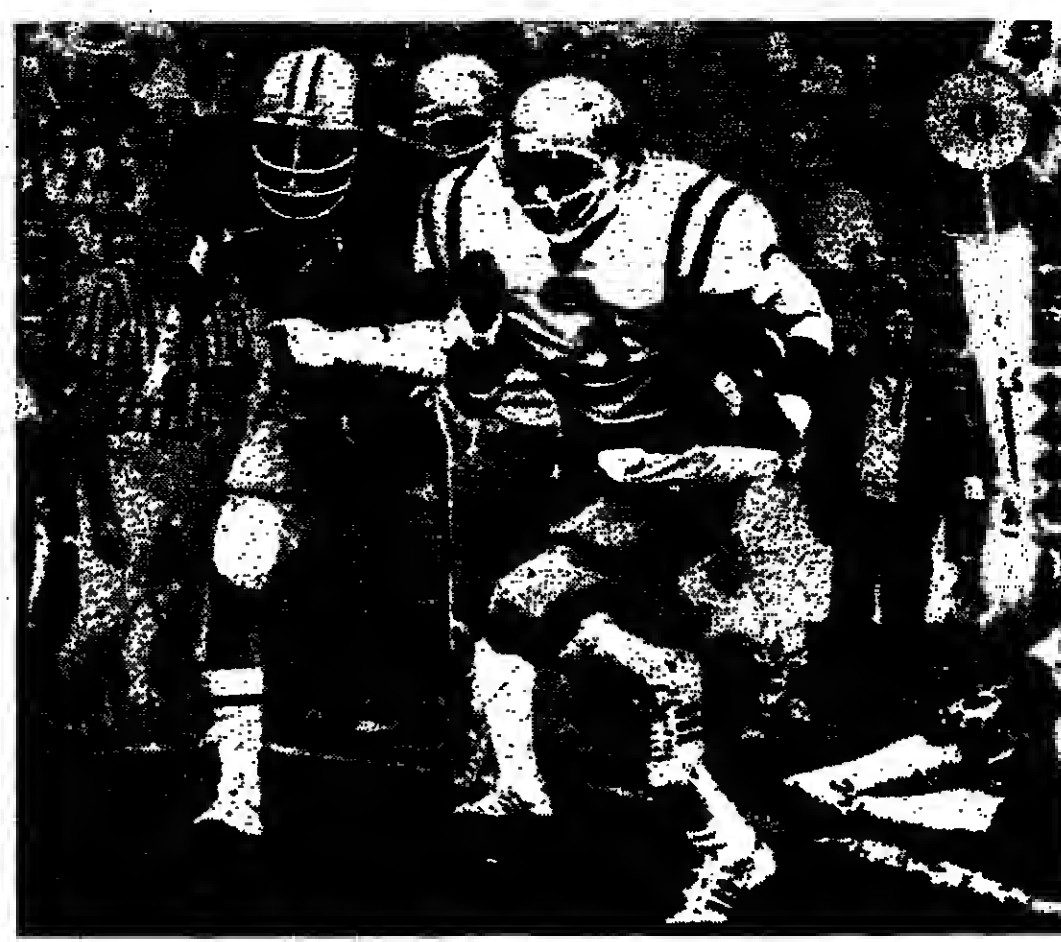
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James Owens of UCLA breaks into the clear on a 34-yard touchdown run against California.

## Bobby Wadkins Wins European Golf

WALTON HEATH, England, Oct. 22 (AP) — Bobby Wadkins, younger of the two golfing brothers, birdied the 73rd hole at Walton Heath today to win a three-way playoff in the inaugural European Open Golf Championship.

In fading light, Wadkins used a four-iron as his approach shot from 200 yards to within three feet of the pin. He then rolled in the putt for a birdie.

Bernard Gallacher of Britain missed a five-foot putt and took a 4. Dr. Gil Morgan of the United States, the third man in the playoff, took a 5.

The three finished the 72-hole tournament tied with 283, 9-under-par.

Many in contention  
The tournament built up to a tight climax as at least 10 players battled for the lead on the last round. Gallacher was a stroke ahead of everyone as he came in sight of home, but Wadkins stormed in with an eagle 3 at the 14th and birdies at the 16th and 17th.

Morgan joined the playoff by shooting birdies at the 16th and 18th. He would have won the title outright if he had sunk a birdie putt from five feet at the 17th, but it rolled past the cup.

Wadkins, 46th in the U.S. money winners' list this year, said he went into the last round after a total of about six hours' sleep all week.

"I guess it is the time difference after flying the Atlantic," he said.

"I never thought of winning until I shot that eagle at the 14th. Then I looked at the leader board and realized I had a chance, and I was determined to make some more birdies."

The eagle 3 at the 14th, which turned the match for Wadkins, came from a 30-foot putt after he had a long two-iron to the green.

Four-Way Tie  
At 8-under-par 284, there was a four-way tie for fourth place among Mac McLendon of the United States, Greg Norman of Australia and Nick Faldo and Malcolm Gregor of Britain.

McLendon played the steadiest golf of the tournament — four rounds of 71, 2-under-par each day.

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He gave much of the credit for his runaway victory to his local caddy, Emmanuel Fradia.

"He gave me the line for every putt and I just hit the ball where he told me," Trevino said. "I think that many American golfers make a mistake when they play in Europe on trying to read the greens for themselves."

Another factor in Trevino's success on the greens was his slavish practice with the putter last week. He has been trying to recapture the stroke with which he won 20 major tournaments in his 11-year career and to this end he has been hitting 500 practice putts on the bedroom carpet of his Paris hotel each evening.

"I knew it was coming back to me," he said, "when I found that on the course I was putting after just one look at the hole."

"Lately I have been looking up three or four times before making the stroke and that is a sure sign of lack of confidence."

Neither of the two closest challengers, Tom Watson and Gary Player, could make much headway in the face of Trevino's assault. Both had final rounds of 70 to tie for second place.

Graham Marsh was fourth with 282 after a final-round 70 and Bob Byman and Andy North tied for fifth with 284. Byman had a 70 today and North a 73.

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Lee Trevino shot a 6-under-par 66 here today to win the Lannecup golf trophy by five shots, setting a tournament record by one stroke with his 16-under-par total of 272.

Trevino stopped all challengers from the rest of the eight-man field of the invitational event with a run of five birdies in seven holes on the outward half.

The U.S. victory was its seventh since the biennial tournament was initiated in 1958 at St. Andrews, Scotland.

The U.S. foursome comprised — in addition to Clamont — Scott Hoch, John Cook and Jay Sigel.

The three best scores from each team were tallied for the daily total. The United States finished the first round 8 strokes ahead; the lead rose to 11 strokes on the second day and to 17 strokes on Friday before the Canadians gained back four strokes on the final day.

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## Texas Subdues Arkansas, 28-21

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Lam Jones caught two touchdowns and Lawrence Sampleton a third yesterday to lead Texas to a 28-21 upset of previously unbeaten Arkansas in a battle of Southwest Conference college football leaders.

Quarterback Randy McEachern of Texas teamed up with Jones twice in key situations to overcome Arkansas leads.

Jones, a member of the U.S. sprint relay team at the 1976 Olympics, caught touchdown passes of 5 and 4 yards from McEachern, each time making over-the-shoulder grabs an instant before stepping out of the corner of the end zone.

Sampleton, a 6-foot-6-inch freshman playing on the offensive unit for the first time, caught four passes for 110 yards, including a 36-yard scoring pass in the second quarter when Texas erupted for 13 points in 36 seconds.

Arkansas scored easily on its first possession, driving 80 yards in eight plays with halfback Ben Cowins going the final eight yards for the score.

But Texas struck back in the second period, going 51 yards in 13 plays after a short Arkansas punt, then intercepting a Ron Calcani pass on the next series to set up McEachern's pass to Jones that gave Texas a 20-7 halftime lead.

Arkansas came back in the second half, shutting out Texas in the third period and taking a 21-20 lead with 4:06 left in the quarter after Calcani ran 1 yard for a touchdown and passed 28 yards to Bobby Duckworth for another.

Texas drove 60 yards for the winning touchdown with McEachern hitting Jones for the score with 6:15 remaining. A key play in the drive was a 32-yard pass to Sampleton on a third-and-7 situation from the Arkansas 43.

Arkansas made one final bid, recovering a Texas fumble at the Razorback 49. Calcani moved the team to the Texas 17 with just over two minutes to play, but a fourth-down pass was batted away in the end zone.

Penn State 45, Syracuse 15  
At University Park, Pa., Chuck Fusina threw four touchdowns passes, three in the first quarter, to break one Penn State record and tie another in leading the Nittany Lions to a 45-15 victory over Syracuse.

Fusina passed for 169 yards in Penn State's 21-point first quarter, including a score that gave him 39 touchdowns passing and running for his career, breaking the school's career record of 38 set by Lydell Mitchell.

The four scoring passes also tied a school record for top quarterback since 1967, giving Fusina 15 records he either holds or shares.

Michigan 42, Wisconsin 0  
At Madison, Wis., quarterback Rick Leach ran for two touchdowns and passed for another in leading the Wolverines to a 42-0 victory over Wisconsin.

Leach scored on runs of 1 yard and 6 yards and passed 65 yards to split end Ralph Clayton for another touchdown. Clayton also scored on a 27-yard run.

Michigan's other touchdowns came on a 17-yard run by tailback Harlan Huckleby and a 3-yard run by reserve quarterback B. J. Dickey.

Wisconsin advanced no further than its own 49-yard line in the first half and the Michigan 44-yard line in the second half.

Oklahoma 34, Iowa State 6  
At Ames, Iowa, Billy Sims rushed for 231 yards and a touchdown on 20 carries to power unbeaten Oklahoma to a 34-6 victory over Iowa State.

Quarterback Thomas Lott added two touchdowns and guided the Sooners' wishbone offense to a 21-0 first-quarter lead. Oklahoma piled up 466 yards on the ground, including 316 in the first half.

Sims, the Big Eight's leading rusher, ran for 178 yards in the first half, including runs of 63 and 53 yards that set up second-quarter field goals by Uwe Von Schamann.

Sims darted 20 yards for a touchdown in the third period. His 20 carries gave him an average of 11.5 yards a carry.

Notre Dame's all-time leading rusher, ran for 101 yards and Ferguson 97.

Nebraska 52, Colorado 14  
At Boulder, Colo., fullback Rick Berns rushed for 132 yards and two touchdowns to help Nebraska score a 52-14 victory over Colorado.

Nebraska dominated the game with 641 yards in total offense, including 472 rushing, while the Buffaloes had only 185 total yards.

Berns, who scored on runs of 5 and 10 yards, was helped in the Cornhuskers' rout of the Buffaloes by kicker Billy Todd, who had field goals of 27, 24 and 45 yards.

UCLA 45, California 0  
At Berkeley, Calif., cornerback Brian Baggott returned a pair of intercepted passes 61 and 62 yards for touchdowns to help UCLA rout error-prone California, 45-0.

The Bruins set a conference record with 10 pass interceptions as California suffered its worst defeat since a 66-0 rout by Alabama in 1973. California also contributed a pair of fumbles and never seriously threatened to score.

Five of UCLA's touchdowns resulted from Cal mistakes.

USC 38, Oregon State 7  
At Los Angeles, Paul McDonald passed for two touchdowns and Charles White ran for two to lead Southern California to a 38-7 triumph over Oregon State.

Steve Smith, the Oregon State quarterback, was continually swarmed under by the Trojans while attempting to pass. He was sacked nine times for a loss of 47 yards but completed 7 of 16 passes for 110 yards.

Georgia Tech 24, Auburn 10  
At Auburn, Ala., flanker Drew Hill returned the second-half kickoff 97 yards for a touchdown and caught a 32-yard scoring pass from freshman Mike Kelley to lead Georgia Tech to a 24-10 upset over error-ridden Auburn.

With its usually potent running game thwarted, Georgia Tech turned to a passing attack for two first-half touchdowns and then got its running game in gear in the second half.

Missouri 56, Kansas State 14  
At Manhattan, Kan., quarterback Phil Bradley rushed for one touchdown and passed to tight end Kellen Winslow for two more scores to lead Missouri to a 56-14 rout of Kansas State.

Bradley rushed for 62 yards and completed 10 of 19 passes for 148 yards.

College Scores

Football

Baseball

Baseball

Baseball

Baseball

Baseball

## Big New York Marathon Again Won by Rodgers

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Bill Rodgers won his third consecutive New York City marathon today when he led the world's largest field of runners — 11,231 — through the city's five boroughs.

Rodgers, of Melrose, Mass., took lead from Garry Bjorklund at 15-mile mark and went on to set a time of 2 hours, 12 minutes and 11.6 seconds for the 26-mile, 38-yard course that began on Staten Island, and wound its way through Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan and the Bronx, before winding up in Central Park.

Ian Thompson of Britain was second in 2:14:12 and Trevor Wright, also of Britain, was third in 2:14:35.3. Marco Marchi of Italy was fourth in 2:16:54.1 and Tom Ametek of the United States finished fifth in 2:17:11.9.

Wright, a world class distance runner who had never before competed in a marathon and was not even listed on the program, finished in 2:32:29.8, eclipsing the previous women's mark of 2:34:47.5.

The 25-year-old Oslo schoolteacher arrived in the United States on Thursday after deciding just last week to enter, and said she was as surprised as anyone at her time.

Finishing second in the women's division, which also served as the AAU national championship, was Martha Cooksey of the United States in 2:41:55. Sue Petersen, also of the United States, was third in 2:44:46. Doreen Ennis of the United States was fourth in 2:48:14 and Leonora Mendonca of Brazil was fifth in 2:48:55.

The 11,231 entrants, by far the most ever entered in a marathon, began arriving at the foot of the Verrazano Bridge at daybreak to prepare themselves mentally and physically for the grueling race.

The diverse crowd included, among others, 37 airline pilots, 28 federal agents, 24 elementary school students and more than 200 members of the St. Chirney meditation center, who use running as a means of better communing with "The Spirit."



## PEOPLE: 'Stone's' Sentence: Concert for the Blind



ny's products. Eighty-five pounds came in a giant refrigerated crate. For three days, she ate everything in it. She finally did the ad, but I was convinced when she left to do the commercial she was too fat for it."

bers of the group as Greg Sapp, 22, of New York City and Ed Connor, 36, and Werner Landry, 32, both of San Diego, Calif. "The summit was a long distance from there. They

Then there is the case of a celebrity doing something controversial — as when Anita Bryant began a campaign against homosexuals a year ago in Dade County, Florida. Department of

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.